PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,691—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

ROBERT PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
M. L. PENINSULAR	5,294	T Leigh	18th Octr.
* ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	25th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st Nov.
* PERSIA	7951	S. Barcham	8th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	6894	F. N. Tillard	15th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	S. Barcham	29th "
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	6th Dec.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	13th "
* CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	20th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	27th "
			1903.
* ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Jany.
M.L. CHINA	7,912	T. S. Angus	10th "
* ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	17th "
M.L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
* PERSIA	7,951	S. Parcham	31st "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5 284	F. N. Tillard	7th Feby.

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th September, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	P. Berberevich	4,194	1st Nov. 1902.
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Dec. 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a TRIESTE	E. Meccozi	5095	25th Nov.
a b MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevitch	4400	17th Dec.

a Will call at Fiume. b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-6	Rs. 165

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 17th October, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on TUESDAY, the 21st October, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on THURSDAY, the 16th October, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingra, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, LAMU AND ADEN.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,918 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 16th October.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, 27th October.

FOR CAPE TOWN DIRECT.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, on or about 21st October.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 22nd October.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay 15th October, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co, London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4259	Remes	23rd Oct. 1902.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	20th Nov. 1902.
SYDNEY	4,232	Negre	18th Dec. 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLO... CON,

THE ITALIAN STORES,
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA, SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY; AND TO THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE AND RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'WAR.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA cheeses.
FINEST LUCCA OIL; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
ASPARAGUS, (French Italian and German).
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian).
ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose); and in oil in Bottles.
FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Plain, and with Sauerkroute.
TUNNY FISH IN OIL (French and Italian).
URAL CAVIARE (German).
SARDINES. { Royans Victoria. " a la Tomate. Plain in finest Lucca oil.
BLACK OLIVES (loose) in oil.
GREEN OLIVES (French) in Bottles.
FRENCH and ITALIAN PREPARED MUSTARD assorted in Bottles.

MASTIC de CHIO 2-8 Bot. Vermouth (Italian and French) Chianti, Barbera, Capri, Lacrima, Christe and Marsala. Cherry and Blackberry Brandy. Asti Spumanti and Duc de Marsat (champagne.)

Maccaroni, Vermecelli, Soup Paste, Lentilies, Beans, Gram (Milanese), Rice (Carolina), Walnuts Hazelnuts, and Almonds.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a speciality and a thoroughly genuine article, only Rs. 10 per doz. Bots.

THE TWO BEST
INDIAN CIGARS
IN ASIA
ARE
BOUQUETS
AND
LIGHT OF ASIA
CIGARS.
A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU
OF THIS.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.
...RITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

...REVLUC"
...EZ.
...Hot Steamy
...your Glasses
...r nose, a pair
...E fitted to
...e found a
...k
...al
...comfort
...e.
...lusive
...35,
...who
...with
...Cosmo-
...apply-
...lornby
...OMBAY

SECOND-HAND BOOKS FOR SALE.
IN GOOD PRESERVATION.
CLOTH BOUND.

	Rs.	a.
The Voyage of Ithobal, by Sir Edwin Arnold	2	0
The Garden of Kama, by Lawrence Hope	2	0
Milton—Samson Agonistes Blackwoods English Classics	1	0
Light from the East, by Edith Ward	1	0
Macbeth and the Ruin of Souls, by Dr. Miller	1	0
Mr. Elliott, by I. O. Ford	2	0
The Hosts of the Lordby F. A. Steel	2	0
General Geography for Indian Schools, by W. H. Arden Wood	2	0
The Life of Father Goreh, by C. E. Gardiner	3	0
Alfred Tennyson, by Andrew Lang	2	0
Algebra, Part I. Langley and Bradly	2	0
Liberal Religious Thought, W Copeland Bowie	2	0
Health and Condition in the Active and Sedentary, Dr Yorke-Davies	1	0
The Last of the Great Scouts, by Helen Cady Whitmore	2	8
The Deerslayer. Fenimore Cooper	1	9
Famous Cricketers (18 vols.) bound in half Morocco, cost Rs. 22, price	8	0
Military Dialogues, by Lieut-Colonel H. Newnham-Davis	1	8
The Sikkim Expedition of 1888. (Derbyshire Campaign Series No. 4)		12

PAPER COVERS.

Views of Winchester College	0	8
Michael Ferrier, by E. Francis Poynter	0	12
Sordon, by Benjamin Swift	0	12
Princess Puck, by U. L. Silberrad	0	12
One Fair Daughter, by Frankfort Moore	0	8
An Ill Wind, by Mrs. Lovett Cameron	0	12
The Jessamy Bride, by Frankfort Moore	0	12
The Island of Dr. Moreau, by H. G. Wells	0	12
Skirmishing Made Easy, by Major B. Witherby.	0	6

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FOR
POONA.
No Sportsman is Equipped without a good Field Glass.
GOERZ
TREIDER PRISMATIC BINOCULARS.
Superior in POWER and ACCURACY to all others.
No. 20 Magnifying 6 Times. CASH Rs. 122-8.
No. 30 Magnifying 9 Times. CASH Rs. 141-4.
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COMPLETE in BLACK or BROWN LEATHER CASE with SLING and BELT FITTINGS.
FIELD FLAMMARION GLASS,
Absolutely the best value ever offered in Binoculars.
Achromatic Lenses, Wide Field, High Magnification, Complete in Brown Leather case with Sling and Belt Fittings.
CASH Rs. 32.
GUARANTEED CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.
GOLD
High Class Lever Movements Compensation Balance.
Crystal Face, Keyless Action.
With Minute Recorder, Rs. 189. Without Minute Recorder, Rs. 166-8.
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Highest Quality Lever Movements Compensation Balance.
With Time and Chronograph on same Dial, Rs. 81.
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STRONG NICKEL SILVER CASES.
Keyless Action Lever Movements of Highest Quality.
Time and Chronograph Action with Minute Recorder on one Dial, Rs. 58-8
Chronograph only for Timing Trials and Races, Rs. 25.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS
MANUFACTURING
CONFECTIONERS
AND
CATERERS.
ORDERS NOW REGISTERED FOR
WEDDING, BIRTHDAY
AND
CHRISTENING CAKES.
A VISIT IS REQUESTED.
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF
THE EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
THE PREMIUMS
Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to
AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.
ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE
SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.						Endowment Assurances of Rs.1,000.				Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.		Premiums Limited to				Payable at death, or in				
			10 years.		15 years.		15 years.		20 years.		
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	47	6	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	12	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	41	3	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	13	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	3	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	8	45	6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	12	54	3	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	12	50	13	71	11	56	13	49	6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.
OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.
OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-4.
TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS
Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.
E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

"STEAM TO EAST AFRICA."

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co. are now in a position to convey FIRST, SECOND and THIRD CLASS PASSENGERS, as well as Cargo, to EAST AFRICAN PORTS per S. S. "IMPERATRIX," sailing hence on the 1st November, transhipping at Aden direct to the S. S. "GALICIA," which is one of the six new steamers specially built for the East African trade and has splendid accommodation.

For particulars about passage money and freight, apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF A POLICE ACCOMMODATION SCHEME.

SCHEME FOR POLICE ACCOMMODATION WITHIN THE AREA KNOWN AS THE WODEHOUSE ROAD PLOT.

PURSUANT to Sections 27(1) and 39 of the above Act, Notice is hereby given that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have, under the provisions of Section 38 of the said Act, made a POLICE ACCOMMODATION SCHEME which provides for Police Accommodation within an area estimated to contain 6578 sq. yds. or thereabouts and situated within the Lower Colaba Section of the Municipal Ward A of the City of Bombay. The area comprised in the said Scheme forms part of the lands vested in the said Trustees and known as the Wodehouse Road Plot and is within the following limits, viz:—

All the lands bounded on and towards the Northwest by Building plots 5 & 6 and a portion of Building plot 7 of the said Wodehouse Road Plot, on and towards the Northeast by the Site of the Elphinstone College Students' Quarters and Building plot 15 of the said Wodehouse Road Plot, on and towards the Southeast by the Colaba Causeway, and on and towards the Southwest by properties bearing Ward Nos. 885 (3) & (4) being the Wesleyan Chapel and School and Captain's Quarters, property bearing Ward No. 885 (2) being the site of a Hindoo Temple and the proposed New Road from the Colaba Causeway to the Wodehouse Bridge Road. And that the Office of the said Board at Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay is the place where particulars of the said Scheme and a Map of the area comprised therein may be seen at all reasonable hours.

Dated this tenth day of October 1902.

S. REBSCH,
Chairman of the Board.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the estate of WILLIAM GILLESPIE, a Conductor in His Majesty's Supply and Transport Corps, late of Wellington in the District of Nilgiris, Madras, European Inhabitant, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the estate of the abovenamed deceased who died at Wellington aforesaid on the 30th day of December, 1901, and Letters of Administration of whose estate having effect throughout the Province of Bombay were granted on the 3rd day of October, 1902, to WILLIAM ALBAN HAIG BROWN, Esquire, are required to sent in their claims to the said ADMINISTRATOR at his Office Standard Buildings, Fort, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time he will hand over the assets of the said estate to the person entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All Persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased or having property belonging to him are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the Administrator.

Dated this 7th day of October, 1902.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Administrator's Attornies.

NEW MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Mofussil Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 27, Hummum St., on MONDAY, the 27th October, 1902, at 3-30 P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1902, and to sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
2. To elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 29th October to 3rd November, 1902, both days inclusive, during which period the Books of the Company will be open for inspection of Shareholders.

By Order of the Directors,

THOS. D. MOORE,
Actg. Chief Agent,

Bombay, 15th October, 1902.

NOTICE.

IMPORTANT FOR THOSE ATTENDING THE DELHI DURBAR.

WE are prepared to supply Cotton Ropes for Tents, and for the horses of Regiments and Princes on the occasion of the Delhi Durbar.

We have always in stock for the use of Mills twines and mule rim bandings. We also manufacture to order in our factory any special sort of banding required. Rates cheap and quality reliable. We are receiving regular orders for these goods from local mills and up-country, such as Africa, Arabia, Zanzibar, Rangoon and Karachi.

HUSSONALI MULLA HAKIMJI AND BROTHERS,

RIPON ROAD, MADANPURA, BYCULLA.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Undersigned at his house on the Khetwady Main Road, behind Sir Mangaldas' Bungalow, on SUNDAY, the 2nd day of November 1902, from 2 to 3 P.M., for the supply of RATIONS and CLOTHING, for the use of the inmates of the Institution for one year from 1st February, 1903.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit, which will be forfeited in case the party whose Tender may be accepted should refuse to execute the required agreement and fail to furnish the required security for the due fulfilment of his Contract.

Further information may be obtained and samples of the required Articles seen on personal application to the Undersigned, and Printed Copies of Tenders can be had between the hours of 7-30 and 8-30, A.M., on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, on payment of a fee of Rupee One. The Managing Committee of the Reformatory do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,

BABA LAXMAN,
Secretary, D. S. I. and R. Institution.

Grant Road, Chunam Kiln, Bombay, 15th October 1902.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the "City of Bombay Improvement Trust" the SALE of the remaining Plots at Nagpada will be RESUMED TO-DAY, at 3 p.m.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 16th October, 1902.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MOOGBHAT STREET.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of October, 1902, at 4-30 p. m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following landed property, by order of the mortgagees, Dayabhai Hariaison and Hiralal Harikison, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Bai Popatbai, widow of Harichand Madhavrao (since deceased), by virtue of an indenture of mortgage, dated the 28th day of April 1901.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Moogbhat Street, without the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 653 and Street No. 3, and containing by admeasurement 1570 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the house of Sajoobai, widow of Gunoo Malee, on the west and north by the property of Harrishunker Bhasker, and on the south by a gully, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the mortgagor's tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 16th October 1902.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of STATIONERY and PAPER for this Railway System for one year, commencing from 1st January, 1903.

2. Tenders will be received up to noon on FRIDAY, 7th November, 1902, and should be addressed to the CHIEF AUDITOR, Bengal and North-Western Railway, Gorakhpur, in a SEALED COVER, superscribed TENDERS for STATIONERY and PAPER.

3. All Tenders received will be opened in the office of the Agent and Chief Engineer, Bengal and North-Western Railway, Gorakhpur, on SATURDAY, 8th November, 1902.

4. Tender Forms can be obtained and all other information and terms may be had on application to

THE CHIEF AUDITOR,
B. and N.-W. Railway, Gorakhpur.

Gorakhpur, 7th October, 1902.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 2 P.M., on FRIDAY, the 24th day of October, 1902, for works in the construction of LATRINES and URINALS in various parts of Bombay.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. five hundred and fifty to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment, to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the contract amount, will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

M. C. MURZBAN, F.R.I.B.A., M. INST. C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 14th October, 1902.

BOMBAY BAZAR SUPPLY AGENCY.

THIS Agency supplies Fresh Bombay Fruits, Vegetables, Fish in Ice, Stores, Provisions, Wines, etc., to Mofussil Residents at Current Bazar Rates.

Malta Grapes Re. 1 a lb.

Also Apples, Oranges, Sweet Limes, from 8 as. to 12 as. dozen; Table Plantains Re. 1 per 100; Coffee Berry and Candied Peel 8 as. a lb.; Raisin, Walnuts, Figs, Current, Kajoo, Sultanas, Lemon Drops, Scotch Mixture, Barley, Sugar, each 5 as. a lb.; Jujubes 9 as. a lb.; English Vegetables, any sorts, 3 as. a lb.

Local Bombay Delivery Free.

Price Lists on application.

TUKINA & Co.,
Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 82 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
GIESLER & Co.	Avize.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
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KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d' Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Vöslau.
JAMES CATCHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
SOHNLEIN & Co.	Schierstein.
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

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BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	" 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	" 8,910,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON AND JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

E. N. ANTIA,

GENERAL MERCHANT,

3RD BLOCK, SITARAM BUILDING, NEAR C. MARKET,

WHERE Europe Articles, English Provisions, Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Patent Medicines, Toilette Requisites, Cigars, Cigarettes, Toys, &c., are sold at a very MODERATE PRICE, and even single article will be sold at a WHOLESALE PRICE. All Goods guaranteed.

Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to give their trial order.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR

STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £ 1,000,000, sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS £10,300,000

ASSURANCES IN FORCE £26,250,000

EVERY INFORMATION

in connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINNES can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

DURING the year 1901, 5,718 Policies were written for £2,112,102, being the largest amount of NEW BUSINESS reported by any British Life Office doing business in India.

Assets.....£8,000,000

Annual Income .....£1,313,853.

For Novel and Attractive Forms of Assurance such as Investment with Family Provision, Deferred Annuity, &c., apply to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
Chief Agents for India,
Bombay

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:

EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street, London 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1901 ... ... £ 15,722,693

Revenue for 1901 ... ... £ 3,308,106

THE sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

Policies in some cases have been more that doubled in amount by the addition of bonuses

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to:—

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
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Standard Buildings, Bombay.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

ALL INTENDING ASSURERS

should apply for the Rates and conditoins of the

ORIENTAL

which are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its formation.

LOANS ON THE COMPANY'S POLICIES, LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

Immediate payment of Claims on proof of death and title.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

THE only firm which REPAIRS Celestinas, Aristons, Phonix, Music boxes, etc., and keep in stock spare Repairing and Tuning Materials, STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column)

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

CORONATION.—Silver PHOTO FRAMES Miniature Size complete with excellent Photos of HIS MAJESTY THE KING or HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN Rs. 2. A fresh consignment of all sizes just received.—MARCKS & Co., LD.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In bottles, Ans. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SWIFT CYCLES.—The Spring Frame Swift is a most luxurious model, suitable for all who suffer from the effects of Vibration. A wide range of patterns to choose from.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay

A GOOD PHOTOGRAPH is a Lasting Joy. An Indifferent Photograph for the sake of Cheapness is FALSE ECONOMY. For a really GOOD LIKENESS go to RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS.

OPTICALS.—Mr. JACOBS of Messrs. F. DAVIDSON & Co., London, is now in Bombay and will be glad to see any Doctor or others interested in this trade at 52, GREAT WESTERN HOTEL or at KEMP & CO.'S COLABA BRANCH by appointment.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.—Every kind of household requisites. Suitable to every one. Only the best quality of goods.—MORENAS & Co., Meadow St. Bombay.

TENTS FOR SALE and HIRE—Double and Single Poles. Charges moderate. Apply PESTONJI EDULJI, Fitzgerald Hotel, Byculla.

VIS-A-VIS (VICTORIA)—Just unpacked, Hungarian-make, in excellent design and workmanship, Price Moderate.—E. S. MALLA & Co., 395, Bhendy Bazaar, Bombay.

TRY my TENTS, DURRIES, FARASH, Camp Furniture and Cotton Cloths, cheapest and best. Samples and Catalogues free.—WM. S. MARRIOTT, The Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

1903 DELHI Coronation Durbar. Every requisite from a single Tent to complete Camp. Orders now being registered. All information free.—WM. S. MARRIOTT, The Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

REQUIRED a 2nd Class NATIVE ENGINEER for night work in a Ginning Factory Up-country. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. "793 O" care of this paper.

WANTED an ASSISTANT PRINTER for a large Daily English Newspaper in Bombay from the 1st October. Salary Rs. 60 per month. Apply stating qualifications to "Z" care of MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL is a "Multum in Parvo" cure for deseases arising from inactive Liver and alimentary Canal. The best Remedy for Hot climate.—MADON SONS & Co. The Original Madon's Pharmacy, No. 16-18 Abdool Rehman Street, Bombay.

LAWSON TAIT BEDS with Patents Diagonal wire Mattress at Rs. 20 each. The lowest price ever offered to the Public. Stock kept by M. BRESLAUER & Co. Bombay.

BIRTHDAY and Wedding Presentation Articles, Gold, Silver and Gem Jewellery, always ready, in stock.—P. MEHTA & Co., 69, Medows St., Bombay.

A. S. UNANI'S SPECIFIC.—The best for G. and S. and all venereal diseases, Infallibly cures fresh and chronic cases within 3 days where other remedies fail. A trial order solicited.—Dr. ABDOOL KADAR SULEMANJEE, Abdool Rehman Street, Pydhoni, Bombay.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York. Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon, at Rs. 3-7-6, per case.

GLORIA CYCLES.—Model Riche fitted with ball bearing free wheel and Bowden Triumph pattern brake, a perfect mount. The GLORIA, with latest improvements, price Rs 220 nett cash. Accessories included. Sole Agents, W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronised by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy), as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices who work by assumed names.

THE NEW IMPROVED CELESTINA with 5 rolls, Rs. 75, Phoenix with a Dozen tunes Rs. 60 to 120 and other Hand Organs. Rates and lists of tunes can be had from STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong in all parts. J. R. Gardener, 16, Forbes Street, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Terminii

TO BE LET.—For the season, "ROZARIO COTTAGE," a furnished BUNGALOW at Matheran. Apply to JAFFERBHAI MOOKHI CASSAMBHAI, Manager, H. H. the AGAKHAN'S Estate, Oomer Kari, Jail Road, Bombay.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas: 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one rupee.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., Merchants and Agents, undertake ... ness 1 Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross.

VISITING CARDS, DIES ... Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant ... est notice. Engraving, Copper-plate ... graphing orders. For rates apply to ... "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

MEMORIALS and STONES ... BLE and GRANITE, GRANITE, MARBLE and BRONZE ... by E. DUCKETT & Co., East ... WHEN SATISFIED.

FORMS OF POWER ... Neatly printed. Prices ... "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GENUINE AMERICAN ... OIL, 150° sold by ... York, at their Godowns, ... and Co., Ld., and Messrs. ... per case, at Bombay; and ... case, at Bandora.

OVERLAND ... Weekly on the ... the "Pall Mall Budget" ... the previous week. ... Indian Subscription ... Subscription, Rs.

TAYLOR'S ... sweetens and ... contaminated or ... stitutional. Perfect ... and TAYLOR.

PLEASE ... for HYSTERIA, ... relief. Perfect ... obstinate cases ... only to P. G. ... Bengal.

BOMBAY ... edition ... all the News ... Annum, ... Subscribers ...

WE ... POST ... Postage Stamps ... PITAL, Out ... Von MAYER ... AUSTRIA.

LAYS ... of LEAD ... COURT RE ... various other ...

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000

RESERVE FUND £4,25,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.

HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong.
Calcutta,	Singapore.	Foochow.
Madras.	Kwala Lampor	Shanghai.
Rangoon.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Thalping.	Manila	Kobe.
Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Cebu, (Philippines).	New York

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay, Agency Elphinstone Circle.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar Sub-Agencies:—Bangalore and Mooltan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER:

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ " "

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 10th October 1902.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 47,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Di... National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR R... Peninsular and Oriental S...
JOHN W...

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

RATES.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line, Fourth, and onward Two Annas. Minimum Charge Re. 1-8.

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MAGNIFICENT sea-side Villa at Kihim (Alibag Taluka), known as Kihim Yali Estate, only 13 miles from Bombay. Daily steamers to Mandwa, thence 5 miles by road.

Large Bungalow with Kitchen, Stables, and Outhouses; Compound nearly 18 acres of Cocoanut groves. Lovely beach in front. Splendid sea-bathing. Apply

A. H. FYZEE, Esq.,
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MESSRS. TURNER, HOARE & CO. are prepared to provide Estimates, and draw up Schemes for the supply of Electric Light and Power in any District. Special rates for Mill and Factory Lighting. Electrical Catalogue now published.

TURNER, HOARE & CO., Bombay,
Agents: Siemens, Bros. & Co., Ld.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE ENGLISH-BUILT C. Under-Spring BAROUCHE, by Hooper & Co., of London.

New Rubber-tyred BICYCLE WHEELS, VICTORIA (English-built), SECOND-HAND LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.

CARRIAGE REPAIRS of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES FURNISHED with the latest styled neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE and HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM.

E. DUCKETT & CO.,

MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS,
EAST STREET, POONA,
SUPPLY MONUMENTS IN

I. Marble of really white colour.
II. Scotch and Indian Granite.
III. Close-grain Map-stone (Grey).

STATUARY IMPORTED.

Monuments kept in stock for immediate delivery.

Inscriptions a speciality, and free of charge.

FOR SALE.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS of various sections and sizes at Reduced Prices. Large stock kept for immediate delivery. Cheaper and more durable than Timber. Apply to

TURNER, HOARE & CO.,
Iron and Steel Merchants,
BOMBAY.

TEAS. TEAS.

MAY BLOSSOM TEA.

The present most popular brand is the Mayblossom Tea.

SOLE AGENTS:—

CROFT MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.

RETAIL AGENTS:—

DENISON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first ENGLISH FARRIER.

...EDS broken to Single (B...

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TO CONNOISSEURS.

DIMITRINO & CO.'S REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

PRICE LIST.

	Per 100. Rs. a.
ALBERTS, medium size, fine quality in 100's	2 4
HANEMS, small do superfine do do	3 0
No. 8, medium do do do do	3 4
No. 8, large do do do do	3 12
LA-FAVOURITE, medium size Gold tipped in 50's	4 8
No. 5, medium size extra fine quality in 100's	4 8
GRAND FORMAT extra large do do in 50's	5 8

To ensure their freshness we receive these by Post every fortnight.

D. MERWAN & Co.,
GENERAL TOBACCONISTS.
30, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

MATHURADAS CULLIANJI AND SON.
No. 7, Sitaram Building,
CRAWFORD MARKET.
SILK, WOOLLEN and COTTON CLOTH MERCHANTS.
LADIES' DRESS MAKERS, GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS AND SHIRT MAKERS.
Hosiery, Laces, Ribbons, Tapestries, Cretonnes Sheetings, Shirtings, Twills, Art Muslins, Marinos, and all sorts of English and Country made Bleached and Unbleached Cloths, Gentlemen's Bows, Ties, Braces, &c.
DRESSES AND DRAPERIES of all Descriptions.
SPECIAL ADVANTAGE.
FIXED RATES.
The well-known KESOW RAMJI KAKA, late of Motee Jugjiwan, is our HEAD CUTTER.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, Oct. 14.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	93 1/4	=unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1/4	= plus 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	106 1/2	= — 1/2
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 9/16	= — 1/16

SILVER—

Spot in London	23 3/8	= — 1/16
2 months hence	23 3/8	= — 1/16
Spot in New York	50 1/2	=unchanged

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·14	= — 1/2
Berlin	20·47	= — 1/4
New York Demand	4·85 1/2	= — 1/8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4 pr ct	=unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 3/8 pr ct	= do
6 „ „ „	3 3/8 pr ct	= do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3/4 pr ct	= do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1/8 pr ct	= do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	1 1/2 pr ct	= — 1/4
7 day market loans	2 1/4 pr ct	=unchanged

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England for Egypt about £150,000.

German granulated Sugar Metals 1st Marks 8 1-4. Oct.-Nov. Tone, steady.

Copper Brazier £64-10.
Yellow Metal 6d.
Tin Plates 12-16.
Bar Iron Belgium £5-1-0.
Iron Corrugated sheets £11-2-6.
Basic Steel Bars £5-1-0.

Para Rubber, 3 2 1-2.
Linseed Bold 51 3-4 Oct.-Nov., Sellers. Tone quiet.
Coffee in New York 5 3-8.
Wheat afloat for U. K. 1,750,000.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 10,000. Spot 4·76. Sold on speculation and for export 500. Imports 9,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
4·54 plus 2	4·51 plus 1	4·50 plus 0	4·50 plus 1	4·50 plus 1

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
4·51 plus 1	4·51 plus 1	4·51 plus 1

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	2,000
Do. last year	......
Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Continent	nil
Mid-Uplands	8 13-16
Futures, month of Dec.	8·55 — 3
Do. do. March	8·42 — 3

In New Orleans—

Spot	8 1-4
Futures month of Jan.	8·28 — 3
Do. April	8·34 — 3
Tone at close	quiet.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, 14th October 1902 :—

Cotton	310	bales.
Wheat	5,294	cwts.
Linseed	4,005	„
Rapeseed	140	„
Gingellyseed	3,780	„
Poppyseed	421	„
Groundnuts	4	„
Castorseed	2,063	„
Rice	3,401	„
Myrabollams	3,618	„
Cottonseed	Nil	

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15.

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet but steady.

Bank T. T.	1s 3 15-16d
Bank Demand	1s 3 31-32d
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s 4 5-32d
Do 6 do do	1s 4 5-16d
French Francs 3 do do	169 1-2
Marks 3 do do	137 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	125 1-2
Shanghai 30 „ „	170
Japan 30 „ „	151 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone steady.

Cash	98·10
1st Settlement	98·9

Money Market—Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	2nd October	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do.	17th July	3	do.
Bank of Bengal do.	15th October	4	do.
Bank of Madras do.	30th June	4	do.

SEEDS.

Linseed.—Tone steady.

Ready	9	3
Forward April-May	8	4

Rapeseed.—Tone steady.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready / Do. Forward	5	8
Yellow Cawnpore Ready / do. Forward	5	13
Yellow Guzerat, Ready / do. Forward	6	2

Poppyseed.—Tone steady.

Ready	8	2
Forward April May	7	10

Castorseed—Tone firm.

Ready	23	12	to 24	
Forward April May	25	6	25	8

Groundnuts—Tone steady.

Forward Jan. Feb.	36

Gingellyseed.—Tone steady.

Howree Khandesh ready	41	8	to 41	12
15 per cent. Mixed, Dec.-Jan.	41		to 41	4
25 „ „ „	40		to 40	4
50 „ „ „	38		to 38	4
Black Kutnee Dec.-Jan.	34	4	to 34	8

LIVERPOOL OPENING-TELEGRAM.

Tone	easier.
Estimated sales	10,000
Total imports	9,000

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4·51 —3	4·48 —3	4·48 —2	4·48 —2

Feb.-March	March-Apr.	Apl.-May	May-June.
4·48 —2	4·48 —3	4·48 —3	4·48 —3

COTTON.—The market is quiet with little business passing in new cotton. A small line of M. G. Bengals for 15th December delivery is reported done at Rs. 167 1-2. The Sutta market is weak and prices are about Rs. 2 lower at the close. In ready cotton about 1,500 bales have changed hands, the mills being the chief buyers, at previous rates.

Growths	Fine	F-G	Goods	Delivery
Bengals, H G (Ry terms)	164	157	—	January
Bengals, M G (Ry terms)	166	...	...	Dec.-Jan.
Sind Punjab (M G) ...	168	...	...	Do
Khandesh, (M G) ...	...	169	...	Do
Domangaum Poolgaum	181	...	...	Do
Akola do } fair staple				Do
Khamgaum do } fair staple	181	175	...	Do
Karanja do }				
Broach do ...	204	...	200	March
Bhownugger (H G) ...	...	...	168	May

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger 3 30-32.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	93 1-4
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	106 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 9-16
Bar Silver	23 3-8

The sum of about £150,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Egypt.

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

THE following report dated Liverpool, 25th September states:—The New York manipulators keep circulating bad crop accounts and speak of immense deterioration. We have letters from all sides complaining that we give good crop news while the New York bull clique gives the opposite. We can only give what we get from our own correspondents in the South reliable men, of leading position, not one of whom confirms the exaggerated reports circulated by all the bull clique. The weak point of the bull situation is that it does not pay either continental or English spinners to follow the advance. Our Manchester friends write that there is very little doing except a little speculative buying for China confined to one or two firms and some improvement in cloth demand for the home trade. Spinners and weavers are trying to ask higher prices in sympathy with the cotton market but their efforts fail dismally. Consumers abroad believe in a good cotton crop and lower prices and most of the representatives here see no ground for urging any other views on them. Few merchants here see reason for an advance and most of them feel that it is no time to speculate but rather a time for sitting still until the death agonies of the old crop are over and the manipulators have less chance of harassing the bona fide traders. With regard to the buying for China mentioned above it seems to be merely for goods in stock in Manchester which are offered at very low prices quite below to day's parity in cotton. The news we continue to receive from the continent is far from good. Spinners have some cotton as is evidenced by the heavy shipments to the continent, which cotton was bought some time ago: now spinners are not buying anything. From one or two districts we hear of short time. Yarn prices are absolutely ridiculous compared with the raw material. A friend of ours, who has just been round Texas and Mississippi again, also confirms what we ourselves have been hearing from our correspondents, i. e., that the crop on the whole is doing remarkably well, and tells us that things in Texas are not half so bad as some would like to make out; he further tells us that Texas and Indian Territory should yield about 3 1-2 millions, that in Mississippi there are hopes of a surplus of 400 000 over last year. What must we think of all these excessive ficitious pushing up of prices. Must not every sober minded man, in reviewing the situation say to himself: "We must be near the crop of big rise"? The bulls may force prices higher, yet at any moment the whole movement may collapse, and therefore a sale at about present prices must in the end prove profitable. Do not let us forget that New York is so much above the South that it will pay the South to swamp New York with cotton in January. Independent of this, we must not forget that the money market in New York presents some features which may be detrimental to both Wall Street, and the cotton market. In fact yesterday and to-day the market declined on fears of financial tightness. We maintain our opinion as confidently as ever. We are sorry we have been wrong in it, following the American advance in first place, but every one will bear us out when we say that the facts, and common sense were on our side, and they are still so. Double options J. F. 24 points and M. A 28 points.

ALLEGED NON-PERFORMANCE OF COTTON CONTRACT.

AT the Bombay Court of Small Causes Mr. C. W. Chitty, the Chief Judge, recently decided the case in which Canji Parbat & Co. sued Shamji Ludha & Co to recover from the latter a sum of Rs. 1,134, being the amount of damages alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiffs on account of the defendants' failure to perform a contract to deliver good Bhounagar cotton.

Mr. Cawasji Sethna, pleader, appeared for the plaintiffs, while Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusji, Dinshaw and Co. appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiffs stated that by a contract in writing signed in Bombay on the 22nd August, 1899, the defendants agreed to sell to them 100 bales of good Bhownagar pressed cotton of the new crop of Samvat year 1956 at Rs. 165, per candy, deliverable in Bombay from 5th to 25th May, 1900 subject to the rules of the Bombay Cotton Exchange; but that on the due date the defendants failed to give delivery of the cotton. The plaintiffs therefore suffered damages by reason of this failure which they estimated at the difference between the contract rate and the market rate of Rs. 189 at the due date as published by the committee of the Bombay Cotton Exchange.

The defence was (1) that as no good Bhownagar Cotton of the crop of 1956 was procurable the defendants were not bound to carry out the contract; (2) that no such cotton was pressed or could have been pressed at Bhownagar, as the presses there were all closed for want of water to work them; (3) that there was no market rate of the cotton on or about the due date as there was no cotton in the market; and (4) that the rate published by the committee of the Bombay Cotton Exchange was improperly fixed and was not binding on the defendants.

In the course of the hearing the learned Chief Judge twice referred certain points of law for the opinion of the High Court.

Ultimately his Honour held that the plaintiffs had failed to prove any damages, and thereupon dismissed the suit with costs including costs of references to the High Court.

GRUESOME CRIME IN HYDERABAD.

A GRUESOME, if not unprecedented, crime is reported from Hyderabad. It is alleged that about a fortnight ago, a young Hindu woman, aged seventeen, cut up her step-son, a boy of about nine, placed the pieces of his body into a cauldron, and left them to boil for a couple of hours over a slow fire. The reason assigned for this horrible act fits in with the story. The woman was the second wife of a Sepoy in the service of the Nizam's Government. She was in intrigue with another man whom the ill-fated boy happened one day to find in company with his step-mother. He remonstrated with the woman, and said that he would mention the fact to his father on the latter's return to the house. The boy was threatened that if he were to breathe a word, he would be cut to pieces. The boy who attended school repeated to the schoolmaster what his step-mother had told him, and he begged the schoolmaster not to send him home that afternoon. But the schoolmaster merely laughed at the boy's story and urged him to return. Soon after entering the house the boy, it is alleged, was seized by his step-mother and hacked to pieces, and his flesh and bones were left to boil. The father returned to the house the same evening, and enquired about his son. The woman, visibly agitated, replied that the boy had not returned from school. The Sepoy then went away to the school, when the schoolmaster informed him that the child had left at the usual hour, and related the circumstances under which he hesitated to go home that afternoon. The father next sought the aid of the police. On coming to the house, the policemen made a search for the boy, and eventually discovered him in pieces boiling in the cauldron. The woman was arrested, and her paramour too, but the latter in admitting his intrigue with the woman, denied that he took any part in the murder of the boy. It is stated that as a preliminary punishment, sanctioned by Hindu custom, the woman was tied to the hind leg of an elephant, and taken through the principal streets, to proclaim her guilt. She would thereafter be charged before the Magistrate and committed for trial by the High Court. In the event of a conviction, she will be beheaded on the banks of the river Musi.—"Deccan Times."

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BEADON—October 11, at Oorgaum, Kolar Gold Fields, the wife of Wm R Coleridge Beadon, of a son.
BREMNER—October 6, at Bankipur, the wife of W Bremner, of a son.
CHURCH—October 13, at Ootacamund, Mr and Mrs W St John Church, of a son.
FIRTH—October 9, the wife of Captain E W A Firth, 9th Regt, M I, of a son.
JARY—October 11, at 6, Mint Buildings, the wife of J M Jary, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

DREW—WHELPTON—October 11, at St George's Cathedral Madras, by the Ven'ble the Archdeacon, assisted by the Rev L E Cox, Eric Drew, Professor of Philosophy, Pachaiyappa's College, to Maud Elizabeth Whelpton, eldest daughter of the late Canon Whelpton, Vicar of St Saviour's, Eastbourne.
HILLIER—JONES—October 7, at St Paul's Cathedral, by the Rev Canon Luckman, Walter Ernest Hillier, to Elsie Ida, elder daughter of W M Jones, of Calcutta.

DEATHS.

BARKER—October 9, at Oak Lodge, Darjiling, Minnie, wife P W Barker, of Neeschindepore.
KING—October 4, at Calcutta, Julia Margaret, widow of the late Arthur King, Dist Supdt of Police, Chittagong.
MACARDLE—October 11, at the Indian Museum, Chowringhi, Calcutta, Captain Andrew F MacArdle, Indian Medical Service, aged 28 years.

BARKER & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS AND SCULPTORS.
ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

IN THANKING the Public for their Support and Patronage we would beg to inform some who think we being a European Firm our Charges must necessarily be greater than those of NATIVE Firms trading under European names; that being in direct communication with the Manufacturers at HOME, and being satisfied with a REASONABLE PROFIT on our Outlay, our Charges are very much lower than those of any firm in Bombay. We, therefore, invite inquiries.

We are prepared to execute Funeral Orders as under :—

Third Class from	Rs.	10	upwards
Second „ „	„	50	„
First „ „	„	125	„

WORKS AND SHOW ROOMS :—Off Baboola Tank Road, behind Motlabai Hospital.
OFFICE :—Clare Road, Byculla, near Treacher & Co.

Telephone No. 1011.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 54m. Sun sets, 5h. 38m. High water, 10-20m., 10-56a. Low water, 4-11m. 4-23a.
Fourth Criminal Sessions.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Common Jury are required to attend at the High Court on Friday, the 17th instant, at 3 o'clock p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 4-45 this evening.

THEFT AT A HOTEL—Mr. A. C. Perryman, residing in Frere Temperance Hotel, has reported to the Police the theft from his room, of a purse containing six currency notes for Rs. 10 each and Rs 3 in cash.

MARATHA PROVIDENT FUND.—The annual prize distribution to the deserving students recommended by the subscribers of the Maratha Provident Fund will be held at Madhav Baug on Sunday at 3-30 p m. Shet Damodar Lakhmidas Khimji will preside.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—The Treasurer of the Institution of "St. Anthony's Bread for the Poor," Poona, begs to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of 41 seers of rice and dall from Mrs. P. H. Wadia to be distributed among the poor irrespective of caste or creed, who are given "St. Anthony's Bread" on every Tuesday.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon, Mauritius, Natal, Cape Colony, and other places in South Africa, per Transport Lake Manitoba will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 a.m. to-day.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Chindi, Daresalem, and Zanzibar, per extra s.s. Bancoora, will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. to-day. Mails for Singapore China, and Japan, per extra s. s. Bisagno, will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 a.m., to-morrow.—

SUFFERING AND SUICIDE.—At the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, yesterday morning, Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquest regarding the death of Poonja Jootha, a Hindoo, aged about twenty-five years. The deceased was formerly a cook but latterly a mendicant. For the last three months he had been suffering from a disease which rendered him utterly miserable and made his life a burden to him. About noon on Tuesday he was found lying unconscious in the room of an empty house in Withalwady. He was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he was found to be suffering from opium poisoning. He died shortly after admission.—A verdict of suicide was recorded.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE MAHOMEDALI CURRIMBHOY.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. His Lordship granted one month's interim order in order to enable a creditor, who appeared in person, to prepare an affidavit of his opposition.

RE BHUKANDAS LALUBHOY AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Manker, for Mr Dunkerley, a creditor, said that in pursuance of the order made by the Court, the first insolvent had now filed his schedule, and counsel asked that the rule calling upon him to file his schedule should be discharged with costs.

Mr. Robertson, for the insolvent said that the insolvent's partner had filed this schedule long ago; and the present schedule was the same as that of his partner.

His Lordship discharged the rule, making no order as to costs.

RE POONSEY DHARSEY SHA AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Young applied for the discharge of the insolvents.

Mr. Kemp Acting Official Assignee, asked that the matter be allowed to stand over for a week, as he wished to bring to the notice of the Court the conduct of the insolvents.

Mr. Young said it was for the creditors to oppose an insolvent's discharge. The Official Assignee had given the insolvents no notice of his intended opposition.

His Lordship ruled that the Official Assignee was entitled to a hearing, and allowed the matter to stand over till the 5th November next.

RE S. J. TELLERY.

Mr. Kemp, acting Official Assignee, asked for sanction of the Court to the compromise he had made with the Alliance Bank of Simla in regard to the Dholpur State debt. Mr. Kemp said the State had admitted the debt of Rs. 7,59,000, out of which the Bank would receive seven and a half lakhs.

Mr. Stanhope Bayley appeared for the Dholpur State.

His Lordship granted the sanction applied for.

RE VIRCHAND OGARCHAND.

Mr. Manker applied for leave for substituted service on two of the witnesses which was granted.

RE RANGILDAS BHUKANDAS.

Mr. Manker, for an opposing creditor, applied for a rule nisi calling upon the insolvent to show cause why he should not lodge with the Official Assignee the books of the Hope Mills.

His Lordship: Where are the books now?

Mr. Manker They are with the insolvent I suppose.

His Lordship granted the rule, and made it returnable on the 12th of November next.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges:—Velence WelboreBee; Anandrao Narayen Navalkar; William Henry Hall; Haroon Hajee Vyedina; Gangabishan Utamchand; Naran Morar Sootar; Abdul Rahim Mahomed Jaffer Burjee; Pallonji Ruttanj Kararia; Maganlal Narondas Sha; and Damoder Hemraj.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar presided at an adjourned sitting of the Sessions Court yesterday.

THE WILL FORGERY CASE.

Bhaichand Naran, Gordhan Gopal Soni, Shapurji Hormusji Todiwalla, Vithal Jumakhram, and Varjivandas alias Kalidas Bhaichand were again placed at the bar, No. 1 charged with fraudulently and dishonestly using as genuine a forged will, and the rest of the accused with abetment of the offence. Mr. Kirkpatrick, with Mr. Bahadurjee, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Under instructions from Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusjee, Dinshaw and Co., Mr. Jardine appeared for Nos. 1, 4, and 5, Mr. Davur for No. 2, and Mr. Strangman for No. 3. The following gentlemen were called to serve upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. J. Jack, Foreman.

Mr. T. W. Lasham	Mr. Hirjibhai P. Karani
„ F. C. Macrae	„ G. R. Johnston
„ John Reed	„ B. Atmaram
„ Krishnarao N. Rane,	„ Motilal Canjee.

Vithal Jumakhram, the fifth accused, in reply to the Court, said it was true that he was maintained for about two months after the death of Nerbadabai by two of the trustees, named Bhugwan Chhagan and Vithul Chaturbhooj. He informed the trustees that Harivalabdas had left a will, and that he had attested it. He made a certain statement to Mr. Gordhanlal. The statement was kept ready, and he had only put his signature to it. Ghella, broker, told him that he would get him about four or five thousand rupees if he would act in the manner he would be asked to do. He (the accused) said to Ghella that he had no faith in him, and that unless he was paid in cash he would not consent to do anything for him. He was told that it was a matter of charity and that he should act in the way he was asked to do. He was taken to Mr. Girdharlal, where a written statement had already been made out, and he was asked to sign it. The statement was read out to him, and he said "yes" to everything that was stated in it, as he had been asked to do. The statement was false.

The first accused, Bhaichund Naran, in his statement to the court, said he was a cousin of Harivalubbdhs. When he came to Bombay, Hurgowan informed him that there was a will in his favour, and that he would show it to him after a time. He brought two copies of the wills from the court at Patan. It was not true that he passed a note for fifteen thousand rupees to accused No. 2, but he did pass one to Hurgowan Manchund. He did not remember at present how much he owed to accused No. 2.

Gordhan Gopal, the second accused, said he never wrote to the first accused after Nerbudda's death to come down to Bombay. He never wrote to anybody else to ask the first accused to come to Bombay. He was not responsible for Gordhan Nursey changing his solicitors from time to time. He did not assist Gordhan Nursey with money, until he took him to Mr. Mulla, the solicitor.

The Judge: You were assisting Gordhan Nursey on the one hand, and accused No. 1 on the other, when their rights were inconsistent. Can you explain that to the jury?

The Second Accused: I only assisted No. 1, as I had an account with him. I paid Goverdhan Rs. 100 when I took him to Mr. Mulla, and paid two or three hundred rupees to Messrs. Edgelow and Gulabchand.

The Judge; That is your explanation?

The Second Accused: Yes, that is my explanation.

The Second Accused, continuing, said that he did not know the convict, Jadow, who confessed to having forged the will.

Shapurji Toddywalla, the third accused, was asked to give an explanation as to certain delays in answering letters and for having failed to secure a receipt for books which were returned by him in his capacity as managing clerk to a solicitor.

Kalidas Bhaidas, the fourth accused, in reply to his Lordship, said he was innocent.

In reply to his Lordship counsel for the accused said that they did not intend to call evidence.

SUMMING UP THE EVIDENCE.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said, under Section 292 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the counsel for defence should begin, inasmuch as no less than twenty exhibits, not merely depositions of witnesses examined in the Lower Court, but evidence upon which he presumed they intended to rely, were put in. He did not know what use they intended to make of that evidence. He was entitled to know that, and, therefore, counsel for the defence must show how they were going to use that evidence, and he would then have a right to reply to them. There were the latest decisions upon the Section.

His Lordship observed that he anticipated that application by the learned counsel for the prosecution, and he had accordingly spoken to the Chief Justice on the subject, who said that such an objection ought not to be raised.

Mr. Kirkpatrick: I cannot under the circumstances pursue the matter any further.

His Lordship said it was merely evidence in cross-examination. The defence was not using any evidence; they were merely repelling the attacks of the prosecution. The provision was very clear on the point.

ADDRESS FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Mr. Kirkpatrick then proceeded to sum up the evidence adduced on behalf of the prosecution. He said the first point to which he would direct the attention of the jury was with reference to the statements which had been made yesterday afternoon and that morning by the accused themselves. They were remarkable statements in many ways, and he would like to make one general observation with regard to them. The case had been investigated in the Police Court in the month of July; and the accused were there represented professionally. There had been an interval of over two months when the accused were tried in the High Court, where they were also represented by counsels, who were instructed by one firm of solicitors, whose professional advice was at their service. Was it not remarkable that the facts alleged by the accused that morning in answer to his Lordship were facts, which were not hinted at in cross-examination by any of his learned friends who were instructed by solicitors? Not a question was put with regard to the most important facts stated by the accused that morning. For example the first accused Vithal said that he had told the two trustees of Nerbudda's will that Haridass had left a will. No question was asked to either of the trustees and was it possible that the story which had been told that day by Vithal could not have been told to the accused's solicitor, and by the solicitors to the counsel? There was again a statement made that morning that the statement which had been made to Mr. Girdharlal was already written out, and that Ghella paid Rs. 500 which was divided among themselves. They were now on the eleventh day of the trial, and a completely new story was sprung upon them by the accused which ought to have been in the hands of counsel weeks ago, and should have been developed by counsel before the jury. With regard to the statements made by the accused Bhaichand, it might be said that they were made by him absolutely unfettered and untrammelled in any way. They were made in direct conflict with the sworn evidence given by witnesses at the risk of being indicted subsequently for perjury. The accused had no risk whatever in making any statements, because they were not made upon oath. It was for the jury to estimate the value of evidence given on oath as against the statements made by the accused. Bhaichand's statement that day materially differed from his sworn evidence given in the form of affidavits. The accused Shapurji again told them a story that day which was not shadowed forth in cross-examination. He told them that he returned the books and did not get any receipt for the same. How could it be conceived that an experienced attorney's managing clerk like the accused would return the books without getting any receipt for them. The learned counsel said he was labouring under a great disadvantage inasmuch as the other side had given not the slightest indication of the nature of their defence. The learned counsel then referred to the evidence given by witnesses for the prosecution, pointing out that the accused were guilty of the charges laid against them.

On the court sitting after luncheon, the foreman of the jury said they were of opinion that some effort should be made to close the inquiry which commenced on the 1st inst. and had now extended over a fortnight.

Mr. Macrae said they might sit till a late hour to-morrow and finish the case.

His Lordship said that would be done

Mr. Kirkpatrick, in continuing his address, reviewed the evidence at considerable length, fixing the time when, he said, the idea was formed of concocting the second will by writing it in the book that was produced in court. The concoction was conceived when Shapurji, the third accused, transferred the management of the affairs from the office of his own master, Mr. N. M. Cama, to that of Mr. Billimoria, a new solicitor. There was no reason in the world why accused Bhaichand should be made the beneficiaire by the will when there were several nearer relations of the testator. Where were the two attesting witnesses to the will between the 12th January 1900, the date of Harivalabh's death, and the 26th February, 1901, when the will was discovered? Counsel referring to the evidence, tried to show how the matter came to light. On the 18th July, 1902, Gordhan Gopal discontinued paying the boarding house expenses of Vithal, which was an important point in the case to remember. Exactly a month after the occurrence, namely, on the 19th August, Vithal was roused up, and he said "Well, you have stopped my boarding house expenses, and I will show you all up." The result was that he went to Mr. Girdharlal, Solicitor, soon after, and made the statement which this latter had taken down, disclosing the conspiracy.

The Court then adjourned till 10-30 a. m. to-day.

A GHARRYWALA'S FARE.

YESTERDAY morning, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. J. Somers appeared in obedience to a summon issued against him at the instance of Vali Vizeer, hack victoria driver, on a charge of refusing to pay the legal gharry hire.

Complainant said that on Wednesday last, at about 2 p.m., accused engaged his victoria at the English Hotel, whence he drove him to Medows Street to a shop of musical instruments. There accused played music for a time and thence drove back to the Hotel. From the Hotel accused again got into his conveyance and he drove him to the different parts of the town all day, and eventually brought him to the Bandstand from Girgaum via the Queen's Road at about six oclock in the evening. From the Bandstand he took accused back to the English Hotel. There were two other persons in the gharry with the accused. Accused had hired the victoria, and when he (complainant) demanded the fare from him at the Hotel he (accused) replied he had no money with him to pay, and rushed upon him. Complainant then informed the police.

Accused said in his defence that the gharry was hired by another gentleman near the Great Western Hotel on whose business he had been to the barracks.

The Magistrate: As it was you who drove into the gharry you must pay for it.

The accused: It is funny, Sir. I invite you for a drive and ask you to pay the fare. However, I have never been in a British Court before, and am willing to pay the fare; but the fare charged is exhorbitant. It is Rs. 11-2.

His Worship said that the complainant was entitled to his fare, his court expenses, and some return for his loss of time. He ordered the accused to pay Rs. 9-10 to the complainant.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A CUSTOMS APPRAISER.

MR. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday afternoon in Apollo Street, Fort, regarding the death of Mr. Charles Robert McMillan, aged forty-two, an appraiser in the Bombay Customs, who died suddenly early yesterday morning at his residence in Apollo Street. The evidence given by Mr. T. R. Lawrence showed that the deceased attended the dance at the Town Hall on the previous night, and while on his way home he was seized with illness. About 2 o'clock in the morning he sent for his friend Mr Lawrence, who lives in the same building, and when the latter went to his room he found the deceased lying on his bed. He complained of a terrible pain in his chest, which, he thought, was due to his having drunk a bottle of soda and ice. Mr. Lawrence gave him half a peg of brandy, which seemed to have relieved the deceased of pain. The deceased said he felt better, but while in course of the conversation with his friend he became red in the face, drew one long breath, and expired. It was stated that the deceased had been suffering from flushes of blood to the head during the hot weather for several years past and for which he was occasionally attended by Dr. E. F. Underwood.

Dr. Edward F. Underwood said he had known the deceased for the last twenty five years as a patient. From the evidence he had heard he was of opinion that death was due to a blood clot in the heart and heart failure.

A verdict in accordance with the medical evidence was recorded.

Mr. MacMillan, who was in his forty-second year, was a respected and esteemed member of the service to which he belonged; while in Masonic circles he was held in the very highest regard. He was I. P. M. of Lodge Concord, I. P. Z. of Chapter Caledonia, J. W. of Lodge Sandhurst (Mark), and was also connected with several other Masonic bodies. His wife and family, as well as his mother, are in India, and were at the time of Mr. McMillan's death staying at Nasik.

MR. WADIA'S GIFT TO THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE.

MR. N. M. WADIA has received from Mr. Jackson, Secretary to the Government of India, a reply to his offer to the Committee of the Pasteur Institute, Kasauli, of Rs. 10,000. The Government of India state that the Committee will be pleased to accept the same on the conditions named by Mr. Wadia, and at the same time they acknowledge the liberality of the donor.

The conditions under which Mr. Wadia gives the sum are: That the donation shall be named after his late mother, Bai Motlibai, and that the interest accruing on the amount be devoted towards the maintenance of the Institution, the capital being invested in Government securities.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, Oct. 15.

Wednesday—Pressure has risen slightly to briskly over the greater part of North-West India and has changed by only small amounts elsewhere. Pressure continues relatively low in the Arabian Sea and easterly winds prevail at the coast stations of the West Peninsula and North Bombay. Light scattered showers have fallen in Burma, North-East and Central India and Kashmir, and light to moderate rain in the South Peninsula and Ceylon. Trichinopoly has received two inches, Cochin and Belgaum 1 1-2 inches, Coimbatore, Trivendrum and Colombo one. The mean temperature of the past 24 hours was slightly to very largely below normal in Gujarat, Central Provinces, Central India and the United Provinces and considerably to largely elsewhere. It was also normal in North Punjab and Upper Sind. Showers are probable in South Peninsula and local showers may occur in North-East India but fine weather prevails generally elsewhere.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 15TH OCTOBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes are very irregular and show a brisk rise in the Punjab, the United Provinces and at Jacobadad and Ajmer, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. Gradients are moderate to slight. An anticyclonic area exists over East Rajputana, United Provinces and Central India.

Winds are cyclonic on the Coromandel Coast and S. E. generally on West Coast and inland stations of South India. The force has been moderate to light.

Temperature.—The maximum temperature is from 5° to 9° in defect of normal at Belgaum, Poona, Akola, Aurangabad, Nagpur, Saugar, Bhavnagar Para, Rajkot, Neemuch, Ahmedabad, Deesa and Allahabad, and 10° to 18° at Jhansi, Indore, Jubulpore, Hoshangabad Khandwa, Surat and Malegaon. The minimum is 7° to 8° in excess at Sirsa, Lahore and Jacobabad. The temperature ranged from 101° at Jacobabad to 61° at Indore and Neemuch.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is mere or less cloudy in all districts except in Sind, the Punjab, the United Provinces and Rajputana. Humidity shows increase at Ajmer, Sholapur and Raipur.

Rain.—Trichinopoly received (2·12"), Cochin (1·65") Belgaum (1·60"), Coimbatore nearly an inch, and Negapatam, Bangalore, Malegaon, Amraoti, Khandwa, Indore, Hoshangabad, Jubulpore and Jhansi light showers.

Weather.—Conditions are favourable for rain in Ceylon and South Madras.

G. T. W. OLVER,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	2	9
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	8	8	21
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	3	1	13
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	0	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	21
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	2	1	2
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	10
Hospitals	0	0	9
Total	14	12	93
Total plague deaths to date	120,471	100,005	
Same date last year	29	25	114

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Itaura, 3,363 tons, Captain J. P. Babb, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, 4th Oct, with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Nuddia, 1,944 tons, Captain C Scott, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Moulmein, 3rd October, with a cargo of rice and timber.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Java, 919 tons, Captain H Mc Dearmid, will sail to-day, for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and two native and 65 deck passengers.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Reichstag, 1,319 tons, Captain M Oswald, sailed yesterday, for Zanzibar, &c., with a general cargo and 600 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

Torpedo Boat No 100	Lt Comdr J C Hughes, R N	
* Do No 102	Lt Comdr J C Powles, R N	.....
* Do No 103	Lt Comdr W P Koe, R N	.....
4 Torpedo Boats		.....
H M S Fox	Capt F S Pelham, R N	Cruiser
Patrick Stewart	Capt W A Tindall	I G T Str
R I M S Elphinstone	Lt Comdr Rowsell	Indian Marine
H M S Sphinx	Comdr T W Kemp	Cruiser.

IN THE STREAM.

R I M S Hardinge	Comdr G J Baugh	Indian Marine
Tenasserim		Receiving Hulk
H M S Magdala	Capt G H Hewett, R N	Turret Ship
H M S Abyssinia		Turret-ship

* Indian Defence Ships.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—OCT. 15.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Isla de Luzon		Lt-Comdr J C Colwell	American		M-of-W
Shahnoor	2198	Smith			E Tajbhoy
Crescent	804	Raffin			M H Cassum
Pekin	2592		Japan	1-9	P & O Co
Aarvak	555	Faye	Stream	2-9	C Naravendas
Aberlour	2747	Murray			R B & Co
Pachumba	544	Hodgson	Karachi		M M & Co
Mazagon	3279	Phillips			P & O Co
Secundra	1674	Dewing			M M & Co
Nerbudda	1961	Honywood			M M & Co
Kerbella	1468	Grey	Calcutta		M M & Co
Nizam	2041	Bullen			T Morrison & Co
Java	919	McDiarmid	P Gulf		M M & Co
Ikhonoe	3383	Wilsher			M M & Co
Lake Manitob		Jones			Transport.
Aislaby	1798	Wahlquist			T M & Co
Chindwara	1501	Cole	Calcutta		M M & Co
Nankin	2557	Benton	London		P & O Co
Itaura	3363	Babb			M M & Co
Nuddea	1944	Scott			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed. Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
B Birdoswald	2603	Gray	Dunkirk	21-10	W & A G & Co
F Daghestan	2212	Todd	Antwerp &c	20-10	M M & Co
K Bancoora	2197	MacLean	Zanzibar	16-10	M M & Co
N Itola	3361	Shepherd	Cape Town	15-10	M M & Co
L Akber	1441	Baldwin	Mauritius	20-10	H C Joosub

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Sabarmati	524	Ebrahim	Mangalore	17-10	Shedd & Co
Mahanadi	547	Hoosein	Karachi	18-10	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed. Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
1 Britannia	1989	Turner	Liverpool	23-10	W&A G&Co
* Bisagno	1509	Muzio	China	17-10	Crocoo
6 Bengal	2732	Valentine	China	5-11	P& O S N Co
10&11 Parramatta	2851	Fox	China	2-10	P & O Co
12&13 Peninsular	2919	Leigh	London	17-10	P & O Co
14 Dumra	762	Hirst	Karachi	17-10	M M & Co
16 Dunolly	2127	Nicol	Antwerp	27-10	T M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
15	Itaura s	Babb	Calcutta, Oct 4
	Nuddia s	Scott	Moulmein, Oct 3

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Dwarka s	Robertson	Karachi
15	Sydney s	Negre	China, &c
	R Rubattino s	Sapodite	Genoa, &c
	Reichstag s	Oswald	Zanzibar, &c

The steamer Java, McDearmid, for Persian Gulf, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Britannia, for Marseilles and Liverpool, &c, began to load yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct 11—Steamer Pentakota, Parsons, Taku 20th Sept.
Oct 12—Steamer Afghan, Dexter, Mauritius 23rd Sept.

DEPARTURE.

Oct 12—Steamer Katoria.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel	Arrived from
13	Goorkha	Calcutta
14	Rajah	Bombay via Calcutta.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ross arrived here yesterday evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, Oct. 14.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grants arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta this morning.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—73 bales cotton fly, B Nazir and Co: 35 bales twist and cotton waste, J Remtools; 2,800 cwt cottonseed Wagjee Becher; 2,001 bags rice, N Khairaj and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Britannia s—4,000 cwt red beans, Nansee Khairaz and Co; 100 tons old iron, E Tajbhoy and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Peninsular s—7 bales carpets, and 3 bales cotton durries, A Tellery; 3 bales carpets, Benn Curtis.

FOR LONDON.

Peninsular s—6 bales Shawbs, J Ramlal 31 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 10 bales hides, R M Kooka; 8 cases Indian curios, F MDadabhoy and Co; 2 pots rosa oil, E A Moochola; 33 cwt colombo roots, 33 cwt cashew nuts, M Lalljee; 10 bales silk waste, H E Bode and Sons; 200 cwt masur, Tyabjee and Co; 38 cwt colombo roots, A H Mowjee and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Daghestan s—240 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.; 25 bales cotton waste, A M Moortooji; 500 cwt myrabollams, H Anandrao and Co; 300 cwt rapeseed, 150 cwt jowari, Tyabjee and Co.

Dunolly s—500 cwt myrabollams, H Anandrao and Co; 1,000 cwt poppyseed, 2,000 cwt mowraseed, Forbes Forbes and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Birdoswald s—585 cwt myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Britannia s—2,000 cwt white beans, Nansee Khairaz and Co; 4,000 castorseed, 5,499 cwt Teelseed, 1,004 cwt Karanjaseed, 5,000 cwt maize, Ralli Brothers.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 16th October 1902.

1. The following drills will take place this week :—

No 1 Co Town Hall Compound.

To-day (Thursday)—At 8-45 p.m. Squad and Carbine Drill. (Carbine and Firing Exercises).

No 2 Co Nesbit Lane Head-quarters.

To-day (Thursday)—At 8-15 p.m. Gun and Squad Drill.

2. There will be a special class for N C Officers of No 2 (Company during the drill to-day (Thursday) at Nesbit Lane Head-quarters.

3. There will be a lecture for No 2 Coy at Mahalaxmi Fort on Saturday next the 18th instant at 5 p.m. followed by a route march to Nesbit Lane Head-quarters.

Members of No. 1 Company are invited to attend.

Dress:—Drill order with arms, putties and Field Service caps.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

THOSE who followed the unusually exciting sculling races at Henley last July will be sorry to hear that, according to papers just received from America, Mr. Titus, the American sculler who caused English oarsmen so much anxiety, has been suspended by his club—the Union Boat Club. Before Mr. Titus came to England and since his return to America there seems to have been a good deal of wrangling as to his status as an amateur. But the reason for his suspension is quite apart from this. It appears that Mr. Titus won a banner and a medal at a regatta, and the Union Club held that he could keep the medal but ought to return the banner to the club. This Mr. Titus refused to do. It is satisfactory, at all events, that there was no cause to throw suspicion on Mr. Titus's status when he was here. The Stewards of Henley Regatta who accepted the entrance of that other American Mr. Ten Eyck four years ago and afterwards informally announced that they did not consider him an amateur were in an unpleasant position.

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THE LARGEST

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LONDON:

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THE *Bombay Gazette* are bringing out a small neatly bound STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE, covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4*d.* to 1-4 23-32. The Book will, it is thought, supply a long felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver rates have varied well within those given both for demand and six month's Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1902.

INDIAN WORDS AND ENGLISH SPELLING.

COLONEL Trevor contributes an amusing and instructive paper to the new number of the "Empire Review" on the much debated subject of the English spelling of Indian proper names. We cannot complain much of a system which gives us Amraoti for Oomrawattee and Karachi for Kurrachee. But even to this day we recognise the force of the observations, made at the time of its adoption, by a distinguished member of the Viceroy's Council, when he said he altogether failed to see why the plain English orthography which so simply and clearly denotes the proper sounds, by the ordinary combination of vowels and letters, should have been foregone for a system unintelligible to the uninitiated, and liable at the best to so much error and confusion. It should be borne in mind, he added, that it is not for the trained civil officers only but also for the soldiers and the merchants and others in their every day life and practice that our nomenclature is needed, and that we are bound to study the common tendency of English pronunciation if we would not mislead. "I asked for a ticket for Lanowlee," said the globe-trotter, "wishing to get a look at the railway up the Ghats, and I have received one for Lonavla. On the time-table I find only Lanoli, while my letter of instructions says Lonauli. The station-master says they are all one and the same place. I trust I may find it so!" Though it has left Mysore, Lucknow, and Cawnpore alone, the Hunterian method has done as much harm as good, and led to the mispronunciation of as many words as the correct pronunciation of others. Men who have been here fifteen or twenty years say rayby when they see the word rabi and regard the man who tells them it ought to be rubby, if not rubbee, as something little less than a heathen. Colonel Trevor regrets that his objections to a system of spelling, which many educated men still consider misleading, and, therefore, mischievous, can provoke no rejoinder by the man who invented it. But he cannot believe it will survive very long, for the world has not yet bowed down to the graven image which Nebuchadnezzar the King set up. Still the system has lasted a quarter of a century now, having been supported by all the varied resources at the command of a powerful oligarchy, which the democracy has hitherto made no united effort to disestablish—perhaps because its interest in the subject has not been sufficiently awakened, perhaps because it does not see clearly what steps it can take, or still perhaps because every man spells every place as his pen lets him, and every man is right. Hunterian, anti-Hunterian, and a mixture of the two run side by side. And the mixture largely predominates.

How easy it is for the Hunterian method to prove misleading is illustrated by Colonel Trevor in an anecdote which introduces his paper. "Son of an owl," he writes, is one of the equivalents for a "stupid fellow" current in India; and a certain English visitor to this country, captivated by the expression, was wont to mystify various persons, besides his own native servant, by the way he used it in the vernacular. Finding it rendered "ulu ka bacha" in a manual of phrases, he pronounced both u's in "ulu" as he had been accustomed to in the English word mule, and the first "a" in bacha as in the word father. Had he seen his phrase in the old spelling "Ooloo ka butcha" he would have made himself intelligible at once, and have provoked no smile when the mystery was cleared up. The rules of any system must be learned to ensure its being properly understood, and Colonel Trevor admits that if we only learn the rules of the Hunterian method blunders of pronunciation would be avoided. He is at pains to describe these for the benefit of his readers at home, and contends that both uniformity and consistency were attained but only by forcing on the public the use of a set of symbols which are neither one thing nor the other, not wholly foreign and still less English, and, in an instance, that of the unaccented "a" by introducing a stumbling-block in the way of English articulation which, as Professor Wilson said, is almost impossible to overcome. Colonel Trevor quotes Lord Hobhouse at some length to explain his objections to the Hunterian method. "I understand letters," said he, "to be symbols used for the purpose of representing, and I am at a loss to know what object there is in attempting to transmute Indian words into English notation, unless it be to convey information to Englishmen which they may reproduce in sound. But if the English notation used is such as to an English eye and ear will signify not the Indian sound but some other sound it does not help but misleads." As our Allahabad contemporary remarked Mr. Hunter was not prepared to write his own name Hantar, and the Bishop ought to interfere if Dum-Dum, the headquarters of the old Bengal Artillery, were turned into Dam-Dam. Yet the Hunterian system, which but few understand was introduced in India with all the might and authority of a despotic Government in 1873, since when it has been followed in public offices, though still not to such an extent as might have been expected in practically thirty years.

Things were doubtless at a terrible pitch when the Hunterian method was born. The Nilgiris were known as the Nelly Grey mountains, and for Siraj-ud-Dowlah it was customary to write Sir Roger Dowler. Sir William Jones's system had been found wanting. The Hunterian method found many opponents, and no one put forth his objections more strongly than Lord Hobhouse. "To me," he wrote, "the motion of representing Indian words by symbols which will help continental scholars seems a Quixotic attempt by which nobody will ever profit, for which nobody will even thank us, and which puts out of sight the direct wants of our own countrymen. The notion that we shall either help or hinder etymologists or scholarship by one or another mode of rendering an Indian into a European alphabet seems to me a vain one, for etymologists and scholars do not become such without studying the original languages they deal with. We are aiming a good deal too high. If we confine ourselves to the humbler and more immediate object of rendering Indian words so as to make them most intelligible to, and so as to secure the fewest number of mistakes by, ordinary Englishmen, we may have some chance of success." The true use of the Hunterian method is found only in the "Imperial Gazetteer," the accents so freely used there, and with less freedom in current official documents, being wholly neglected by the general public to whom it is more or less "Greek." It is too late to interfere either for or against the system. The general public will continue to spell promiscuously, and Government officials as nearly correctly, as local traditions will permit. If the present intelligent orthography had been adopted years ago the necessity for some method of which the Hunterian was accounted best would never have been felt. It was only adopted by the Governor-General's Council by the casting vote of Lord Northbrook, then newly appointed Viceroy, and recommended the Secretary of State. Had Lord Napier of Ettrick been present at that meeting—he was indisposed—the casting vote of the President would not have been required. But thus it was that "a method of spelling still ignored to a great extent in England, and even where accepted accepted for the most part reluctantly, and the cause moreover of infinite confusion" came to be adopted.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL AT HOME.

ASSOCIATION Football in England has now been in progress this season long enough to afford at any rate a general idea of what the prospects of the teams are. During the last few seasons changes of form have been many and sensational, and so long as the present system of "buying and selling" exists one cannot expect a team to display consistent form during two seasons. Unfortunately now-a-days the club with the longest purse has by far the better chance of the championship, and a season which turns out unsuccessful from a pecuniary point of view does more than anything else to relegate a team to a back place in the League table. An unfortunate instance of this is to be found in the case of the once far famed Preston North End. That club appears to be on its last legs financially, and there seems to be little chance of its recovery from this unhappy position, for ability to fight its way out of the semi-obscurity of the Second League of course depends upon its financial position and power of obtaining the necessary reinforcements to its playing ranks. An instance in which fortune has operated in the opposite direction is to be found in the case of Newcastle United, which this season, up to the receipt of the last mail, had easily assumed the lead in the League table, and by beating Sheffield Wednesday comes out with an unbeaten record and a defence which has not yet been penetrated. The clubs they have met have been sufficiently stalwart to warrant the assumption that Newcastle will make a very bold bid indeed this year for championship honours. One of the surprises of this season was the defeat of Notts Forest by Derby County after the former team had successfully negotiated the trials and difficulties of their three opening matches. This is a return to form on the part of Derby which will be hugely appreciated by the followers of that team. Everton, the team which so long has been the pride of the football-loving public of Liverpool, seems to have gone ali to bits. They, with Bolton Wanderers, so far hold the wooden spoon in the League table. What an incongruity it would be if this wealthy club's team were to find a place next year in the Second League? What wailing there would be in Liverpool? But fortunately for Everton they can afford to make changes, and no doubt before the season is over the insidious influence of capital will have lifted them sufficiently up the League ladder to have obviated the hateful possibility of a year spent in the Second League. Sheffield United, the present cup-holders, started the year badly, being beaten by their local rivals, Sheffield Wednesday. But they did a good thing for themselves three weeks ago when they beat Sunderland, and though they will have a hard task before them for some weeks it looks as though they intend to make up lost ground. Some people have been talking lately of the wane of Association Football; but whether the class of football to be seen now-a-days be on the wane or not the interest taken in the game is certainly not decreasing. Three weeks ago the spectators at nine League games reached the huge total of 144,000, an average of 16,000 persons per game. That certainly seems to indicate that the people for whom professional footballers cater are satisfied with the class of entertainment provided for them.

INDIAN INDUSTRIES.

IN the various industries of India there has been a great development in recent years. At the end of 1901-02 there were in India 192 cotton mills, containing 41,815 looms and 4,964,579 spindles. A daily average number of 173,708 persons were employed, and the nominal capital of the mills, as far as can be ascertained, was Rs. 17,34,40,384. The total production of yarn in 1901-02 was 560,004,848 lbs. Thirty-five jute mills were working at the same time, and 114,000 persons were employed. This is an increase of 10 mills in the decade, and about 50,000 persons engaged at the industry. The capital has increased from Rs. 1,68,50,000 to Rs. 4,35,08,040. The woollen industry expands but slowly, but paper manufacture shows a tendency to increase greatly. The breweries do not seem to increase very rapidly, the amount of the output being practically the same as it was five years ago. Half the quantity consumed is taken by the Army under contract. The collieries have greatly increased in number, but only a few of them exist outside Bengal. Most of the coal is taken up by the railway companies, and a comparatively small amount is exported to Ceylon, the Straits, Mauritius, and Aden. Other notable industries employing large numbers of people are bone-crushing, chemical manufacture, coffee manufacture and distilling, flour, rice, and oil milling, silk jute, indigo, sugar, and rope manufacturing, and leather, soap, and pottery making. Foreign trade and shipping has increased from Rs. 1,05,23,73,380 in 1861 to Rs. 2,45,70,12,583 in 1901. The last five years included two famine years, but nevertheless a notable increase was recorded. Statistics in respect of emigration show a steady increase, and indeed all matters relating to shipping exhibit considerable development. The mass of information to be found in the volume makes it a complete record of finance and commerce in India for, at any rate, the past ten years.

TIME-EXPIRED SOLDIERS AND THEIR EMPLOYMENT.

THERE is perhaps no question in connection with the many schemes to popularise the Army that deserves closer attention than that of providing in civil life for the man now taking their discharge absolutely or on transfer to the reserve. With the numbers constantly increasing, and thousands of discharged soldiers and reservists unable to find employment, the question of providing for them is daily becoming more momentous. The Army can never offer attractions to the best class of men as long as recruits have to face the knowledge that at the expiration of their service their chances of obtaining civil employment are reduced to a minimum. Repeated appeals have been made to the authorities to do something, but the suggestions all run on the same lines, and none of them are of a very practical character. Something may, however, come of the War Office suggestion to Generals commanding districts to give employment in and about the various barracks. Another suggestion that pressure should be put upon private employers to give preference to the no doubt meritorious servants of their country hardly has the same merit to recommend it. To interfere with the labour market arbitrarily is out of the question, and the laws of supply and demand cannot be officially controlled. The most feasible solution of all and one that would give effective relief—that afforded by the possession of some trade or handicraft to which the ex-soldier can immediately turn—has never seriously been accepted in our military system. There would, of course, be difficulties in the way of teaching trades to men who are fully engaged in learning the business of soldiering, but they are not insuperable as a fair trial would prove.

WE hear from Simla that Mr. A. U. Fanshawe was slightly better on Monday, though still seriously ill.

IT is reported from Kabul that the Amir may possibly spend part of the winter at Jellalabad, arriving there in January.

MR. CARNDUFF, Deputy Secretary in the Legislative Department, proceeds on six months' leave to England next week.

AN Anglican Church, with 546 seats, is to be constructed for the troops that summer at Dalhousie. The estimated cost is Rs. 30,000.

MR. BOSANQUET, Political Department, who returned from leave this week, is to be placed on special duty in connection with the Delhi Durbar.

IT has been definitely decided that the ex-Maharaja of Panna shall be sent to Bellary, where provision will be made by the Madras Government for his safe custody.

THE Punjabis show signs of taking up an attitude favourable to the plague inoculation campaign, and that leaders of the Musalman community are actively co-operating with the authorities.

A VERNACULAR paper in Burma says that an old Burman, U Shwe Bwin, residing in Paunglong Shin, Pakokku, who has been deaf for the last six years, has recovered his hearing owing to the fall of a thunderbolt near his house.

THE preliminary Committee on the Bill amending the Code of Civil Procedure is steadily engaged in Simla, where it meets daily. The big Select Committee on the Bill will hold its first meeting on the 17th November at Calcutta.

THIS year there is to be a new feature in that ancient and cheerful institution the Lord Mayor's Show. Sir Marcus Samuel, London's next Lord Mayor, is, like several recent occupants of the throne that Gog and Magog guard, a Jew, and the Jewish community of Portsoken are making great preparation to do him honour when he drives in procession through his ward. Sir Marcus having stated that he would pass through the district, a committee was formed to celebrate the occasion in a fitting way, and several novel proposals are under consideration. One part of the district is known as the Ghetto and here an address of congratulation will be presented. Among other decorations there will be a triumphal arch and illuminations in the grand manner. There will also be free dinners for the poor.

THAT the Admiralty are endeavouring to improve the means of coaling warships has been proved by the numerous experiments which have been mentioned from time to time. Presumably as an outcome of these experiments, the Admiralty are asking for tenders for the construction of at least two floating coal depots, which are designed in a rather novel fashion. The vessels will have a capacity of 12,000 tons, and it will be possible to coal two warships at the same time. In the lower hold of the vessel bags are placed under shoots, through which the coal pours with very little manual help. As the bags are filled they are hoisted by machinery to the deck for transference to the warship, and their places below are taken by empty bags. It is believed that this system will result in a great saving of time, and it may be expected that when the new depot vessels are in use even the present fine "records" for coaling will be broken.

SEPTEMBER, by the way, would appear to be favourite month for aeronauts. It was in September, 1862, that Mr. James Glaisher and Mr. Coxwell made that celebrated ascent from Wolverhampton when they reached a point further away from earth than any mortals before or since have ever reached to return mortals to earth again. It was in September, 1898, that Mr. Stanley Spencer made his ascent from the Crystal Palace when he and his companion attained a recorded height, marked by the unerring automatic pen of the barograph, of 27,500ft.—five miles and a quarter. At 25,000ft. they had to resort to oxygen, which Glaisher and Coxwell did not carry, and Mr. Spencer was nearly asphyxiated by incautiously withdrawing the tube from his mouth, and had hardly strength enough to get it back again. And at the same height of 25,000ft, Glaisher and his companion had great difficulty in breathing, and partial unconsciousness began. The report which Mr. Glaisher presented to the British Association is surely the most thrilling document which finds its place in the archives of that learned body.

EXPERIMENTS IN FIELD-ARMY ORGANIZATION.

THE NEW ARMY CORPS SCHEME.

IT is almost universal history that after a great war the armies, both of conqueror and vanquished fritter away. It has certainly been the case in England. Our system has never been able to withstand the reaction that has followed the cessation of hostilities. The Duke of Wellington had to build the army which fought under him in the Peninsula. That which fought in the Crimea was an altogether new one, and eventually, when its immediate task was accomplished, it crumbled, and in a few years was but a memory. Systems and methods have, undeniably, altered very much since then, but the same tendency towards evanishment is, nevertheless, observable at the present moment. Fortunately the Government and the authorities are alive to the danger and with a view to stemming it are engaged in recasting the field organization of his Majesty's forces, so that the evil may, if possible, be averted. They are bent upon the adaptation of the Army Corps system to the requirements of this country. Whether in this—shortly, the maintenance of an organization in peace that is designed to serve in war—the solution of the problem of the preservation of the army is to be found, is a question with regard to which very divergent opinions are entertained.

The more thoughtless of the critics—if it is fair to denominate them so at all—condemn the Army Corps scheme on the ground that it has been what they choose to call "made in Germany." That is, of course, a ridiculous objection. If, writes a special correspondent of the "Pallmall Gazette" the Army Corps system is a good one for this country, it matters not where it comes from. It is much more to the point to inquire whether it is at all likely to meet the requirements of the British army. Beyond all doubt, it is the ideal system. There can be no gainsaying that fact. What could possibly be finer in theory, given that an army is necessary at all, and that must be admitted, than to have one the various units of which are ready, in point of organization and equipment, to march away to take the field, wherever they may be required, the moment the tocsin of war has been sounded? That is what the Army Corps scheme is designed to provide this country with. Is it possible?

THE NECESSITY FOR ARMY CORPS IN THE FIELD.

The Army Corps unit is of much more recent origin than is sometimes imagined. It is but the child of the last century, having been born in the year 1800, when General Moreau first divided his army of the Rhine into "corps d'armee." The necessity for such division of an army in the field is well explained by Count von Moltke in the preface to the Prussian official account of the campaign of 1859 in Italy. He wrote:—

To direct fourteen divisions of infantry and two of cavalry, sixteen tactical units in all, by orders emanating from army headquarters, is a task of great difficulty, and one which presupposes extraordinary means of communicating orders and great activity even for marches and operations only. In a battle, those sixteen units would occupy a front of more than eight kilometres, which rarely could be overlooked from one point. A force of this strength must, therefore, necessarily have commanders intermediate between those of divisions and army headquarters.

Since those lines were penned by the great Prussian strategist, the "front" occupied by an army in the field has been greatly multiplied, and the necessity he drew attention to for "commanders intermediate between those of divisions and army headquarters," has been correspondingly magnified. Therefore, it must be acknowledged that in war the Army Corps, as a tactical unit, is unavoidable. The question, nevertheless, remains whether in Great Britain, where military service is still voluntary and so variously graded, and in the British army, which has responsibilities in regard to India, the Colonies, and the dependencies of the Crown "beyond the seas," the like of which no other army has to meet, an Army Corps organization is possible, or, if possible, whether it is preferable by the advantage it would confer in peace over the system of Districts and Regimental Districts which came into existence on the foundation laid by the Army Enlistment Act of 1870, in the shape given to it by the Localization Committee under Lord Cardwell, and subsequently logically developed in the manner recommended by another Government in 1876, which recommendation was put into execution by yet a third Government in 1881.

A COSTLY ORGANIZATION IN PEACE.

An Army Corps organization in peace will add enormously to the prime cost of the upkeep of the army, and the question arises whether, for the general advantage, it will confer such an addition to the public burdens as is (in the absence of a more suitable term) justifiable? The system that the authorities are putting into force will in no way do away with any existing organisation. The districts, general and regimental, will remain, and except in the case of Aldershot, the proposed Army Corps will not form concentrated units for more than a few weeks in a year, and perhaps not even that always. Very careful consideration of the subject drives the conviction home to us that for all practical purposes (so far as it is given to any one outside the actual confidence of the authorities to know) the adoption of the Army Corps system will make no material difference to Aldershot, where the nucleus of the First Army Corps has been formed. It will eventually, if they are forthcoming, be the station of some forty thousand troops of all arms. Therefore, it is more to the point to inquire what has been undertaken in other directions, because the task for reorganization which lies immediately before Sir John French would have been necessary in the command even had it remained a district. The Second Army Corps has been headquartered with Salisbury Plain as itsbase. To all intents and practical purposes it consists of a headquarters staff only. The same observation applies to the Third Army Corps, which comprises the Irish command. From the fact that no successor is to be appointed to Sir Frederick Maurice as the head of the Woolwich command, it is inferred that steps are to be taken almost immediately to organize the Fourth Army Corps, which is to include the old Woolwich District, and have its headquarters in London. Recent appointments notified in the "London Gazette" point to the early organization of a Fifth Army Corps in the Northern Counties.

ANOMALIES IN THE SECOND ARMY CORPS.

Sir Evelyn Wood was appointed to the command of the Second Army Corps just on a year ago. He has since surrounded himself with an elaborate staff and opened an extensive suite of offices in the city of Salisbury, in what was the residence of the governor of the old county prison. From this establishment the affairs of the Army Corps are presumably conducted. On the plain itself there is a Colonel-on-the Staff, who is charged with the executive command of the Royal Artillery, who are either stationed there or from time to time sent down for practice on the ranges. At Tidworth House there is a colonel of Royal Engineers, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General, and a number of assistants, whose chief responsibility is the construction work—road making, barrack building, and suchlike—that is in progress on the plain, which eventually, it is hoped, will become the station of a considerable body of troops, but still by no means an Army Corps of themselves. The troops of the South-Eastern, Southern, and Western Districts are comprised in the the Second Army Corps, and in recent months the General Officer Commanding has busied himself in making an exhaustive series of inspections, not only of the garrisons at Dover, Devonport, and Portsmouth, but also of the coast defences under the immediate command of the respective generals commanding at those places. In connection with those districts, it may be assumed that Sir Evelyn Wood has, as an item in the much-talked-of scheme of decentralization, dealt with a number of matters which otherwise would have directly claimed the attention of the War Office, but the maintenance of a big staff at Salisbury appears to be a somewhat tall price to pay for this advantage. To the ordinary mind it is more than passing strange why the commander of any Army Corps—the most essentially field unit in the entire military universe—should be called upon to exercise a responsible oversight of permanent coast defences.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY)

THE U. S. COAL STRIKE.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S COMMISSION.

MINERS' CONVENTION TO DECIDE.

LONDON, OCTOBER 15.

Mitchell, the leader of the miners, declares he is unable to accept the Commission until the proposal has been considered by the Miners' Convention.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

SPEECH BY MR. BALFOUR.

"CLAMOUR ON FALSE ISSUES."

Mr. Balfour, speaking at Manchester, said that the Government would deserve the contempt of this and succeeding generations if in deference to clamour raised on false issues, they hesitated in their duty, and failed to pass the Education Reform so urgently required.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 15.

The "Indian Daily News" cablegram, dated London, the 14th, states :—

The Marquis of Hamilton has informed the Conservative Whips that he will be unable to support the Education Bill unless popular control is largely increased.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE BOER GENERALS IN PARIS.

THE APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

LONDON, OCTOBER 15.

The Boer Generals have addressed a meeting in a Paris Theatre collecting 5,890 francs.

AFFAIRS IN IRELAND.

ANOTHER M. P. SENTENCED.

Mr. John O'Donnell, M. P., has been sentenced to three months' hard labour for intimidation at Birr. He has appealed against the sentence.

THE COLLISION IN THE CHANNEL.

STATEMENT BY GERMAN LINER'S CAPTAIN.

The Captain of the Kronprinz Wilhelm, which ran down an English vessel in the Channel recently, stated in New York that he encountered a dense fog on the 8th instant. He then slowed down to half speed, after which the two collisions occurred.

MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES.

THE ARBITRATION CASE.

DECIDED AGAINST MEXICO.

The Hague Arbitration Court has concluded its hearing of the dispute between Mexico and the United States regarding compensation for the seizure of Californian Church property. Mexico has been ordered to pay 1,420,682 dollars and a perpetual annuity of 43,051 dollars.

THE CESAREWITCH.

The following is the result of the Cesarewitch :—

Block Sand	1
Congratulation	2
Rightful	3

THE FIGHTING IN VENEZUELA.

BATTLE STILL RAGING.

The battle at La Victoria is still raging. President Castro has removed his capital to Lostiques.

THE UNREST IN THE BALKANS.

ACTION BY TURKEY.

THE REPLY OF THE POWERS.

LONDON, OCTOBER 15.

The Porte continues to take military measures in the Monaster and Salonika districts.

LATER.

The Powers have replied to the Porte's circular, and state that they will make the necessary representations in Sofia to secure the better surveillance of the frontier.

MR. KRUGER.

LONDON, OCTOBER 14.

Mr. Kruger has left Utrecht for Mentone.

GERMAN AND FRENCH PARLIAMENTS.

FURTHER TAXATION IN FRANCE.

The German and French Parliaments have re-assembled.

The French Budget provides for new taxation amounting to two hundred and seven million francs, in order to meet the deficit.

THE WAR COMMISSION.

LORD KITCHENER'S EVIDENCE.

THE TRAINING OF OFFICERS.

An official announcement states that Lord Kitchener has testified before the War Commission regarding the quality of the troops and their shooting, marching, and individual initiative, and the degree of improvement therein during the course of the war. His testimony also had reference to the adequacy of ammunition and other supplies and transport arrangements.

Lord Kitchener suggested alterations in the training and education of officers.

THE CORONATION DURBAR.

PROGRESS OF BUILDINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, OCTOBER 15.

Alterations are being made along the route of the Viceregal State procession. The new Clarke Road has been commenced, leading into the gardens immediately opposite the railway station exit. The houses in Chandney Chouk are being repaired, painted, and re-constructed. Nearly the whole of the small and dirty houses between the Mori Gate and the Dufferin Bridge are being pulled down and rapidly replaced by handsome shops. The Flagstaff Tower has now been cleansed and beautified and both its interior and exterior have been painted. Most important of all is that its iron gates are now rigidly locked and the coolies now have to seek their sleeping accommodation elsewhere. The Circuit House for the Viceroy is making a most painfully slow progress. A few coolies are lazily moving about, yet no vigorous effort is being made to push on the much belated building. In comparison with the exhibition building it is most woefully behind hand. There is no floor or roof in evidence, but a few marble slabs, some of them broken, are littered around indicating a possible floor. Even the definition of the rooms is vague and undetermined. If this building is to be ready early in December most resolute action must be taken at once.

Lady Curzon's gardens, in which some one million shrubs and plants will be in evidence, is progressing rapidly. Probably that will be ready many weeks before the Viceregal building.

To-day eighty-four of his Excellency's horses for the Durbar are expected to arrive under the charge of Mr. Croke. One hundred stalls were erected within forty-eight hours for their accommodation upon their expected arrival.

An enterprising contractor is prepared to bring any number of gharries to Delhi at the rate of Rs. 55 per day.

MADRAS, OCTOBER 15.

Captain Campbell, Military Secretary, left Madras yesterday for Delhi to arrange the Governor's camp.

DEATH OF A FOREST OFFICER.

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 15.

The death is announced at Dingwall of Mr. Fordyce, Conservator of Forests, Assam.

THE MADRAS COMMAND.

MADRAS, OCTOBER 15.

Sir George Pretyman leaves Madras to-morrow for Secunderabad. Sir George Wolseley resumes command of the Madras Army on the 19th instant at Hotgi and returns to Ootacamund.

THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS ON TOUR.

VISIT TO COCHIN.

The Governor of Madras commenced his tour to Cochin yesterday travelling from Shoranur by the new Shoranur-Cochin Railway.

Lord Ampthill, in reply to an address from the Cochin Municipality, took the opportunity to explain the present position of the Cochin Harbour Scheme which has been brought into the realm of practical politics by the opening of the railway. Meanwhile the India Office has been asked for the services of an expert to give an opinion on the feasibility and cost of the scheme.

His Excellency praised the Raja for his enterprise in devoting surplus State revenues to the construction of the railway.

THE WEAVERS' STRIKE IN MADRAS.

A number of the Bombay weavers who struck work at Buckingham Mills have been removed to the plague camp at Perambore owing to a suspicious case among them. The remainder have resumed work.

NEW MOUNTAIN GUNS.

IMPROVEMENT ON OLD WEAPONS.

SIMLA, OCTOBER 15.

The new ten-pounder mountain guns are proving a great success. They range up to six thousand yards and are infinitely more powerful than the weapon previously in use. Two batteries have so far been completely equipped with them, and the end of the year should see the whole of the British Mountain Battery in India similarly provided. The turn of the Native Batteries will come later. Practical trial of the guns will be made in the coming Delhi manœuvres.

PLAGUE RETURNS.

There is a slight check in the increase in plague. The mortality returns for the past week show 10,108 as the total deaths in the previous seven days, both Bombay and Mysore returning a slightly lower mortality.

One imported case is reported at Rangoon.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

On the arrival at home of the headquarters and two batteries of the 35th Brigade Division, the Field Artillery will be located at Newbridge and one battery at Ballinrobe, while of the 36th Brigade Division the headquarters and one battery go to Waterford, one battery to Fethard, and one to Clogheen.

Under instructions from the Principal Medical Officer, Bengal Command, the following postings of officers, on arrival from England, are ordered :— Lieutenant H. H. Knapp, I. M. S., and Lieutenant J. C. Kunhardi, I. M. S., to Delhi for duty in the Native General Hospital there. Lieutenant G. F. Franklin, I. M. S. to Lansdowne to assume officiating medical charge of the 9th Gurkha Rifles. Lieutenant L. B. Scott, I. M. S. to Lucknow to assume temporary medical charge of the 48th Pioneers, Lieutenant W. C. Ross, I. M. S., to Benares to assume temporary medical charge of the 12th Bengal Infantry. Lieutenant L. Cook, I. M. S. to Meerut to assume temporary medical charge of two Squadrons, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, under orders to manœuvres.

THE MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE COMMITTEE.

SPEECH BY THE DEWAN.

RETROSPECT OF THE PAST YEAR.

MYSORE, OCTOBER 15.

A "Mysore Gazette" Extraordinary, issued to-day, contains the Dewan's address to the Representative Assembly. The meeting was fixed for to-day, but it did not take place owing to plague.

The address opens with appropriate references to the Maharaja's installation, conclusion of peace in South Africa, and the Emperor's happy recovery from illness and his coronation. The total income for the past official year was a little more than 189 1-2 lakhs and the expenditure more than 210 1-4 lakhs, of which nearly 25 lakhs was on the Cauvery Power Works. The ordinary receipts over ordinary expenditure show a surplus of nearly 7 1-4 lakhs under Land Revenue. The net increased assessment on lands newly taken up for cultivation was 1 1-4 lakhs. The decreases under Excise, Stamps, and other items speak to the effects of plague. Notwithstanding diminished receipts, useful departments like Education, Medical, Public Works, and Forests show increased expenditure. Plague continued to be combated on the same liberal scale as before. The Kolar Gold Field produced less gold owing to inadequate water supply. The address refers to the newly sanctioned Water Supply Scheme at a cost of 11 lakhs, and also to renewals of mining leases and granting of new ones, mining questions being successfully solved during the year. The Kolar Gold Fields Police has been strengthened, the Cauvery Works completed, and the earning of the revenue scheme for better tank maintenance, touched upon last year, is being investigated by a committee. Similarly, Agricultural Banks, of the present position of which there is a lucid analysis, have not been forgotten. The promise of last year to strengthen the inspecting staff of schools has been fulfilled. A deputation of four students to America to learn electrical engineering testifies to the progressive influences at work. An impetus has been given to Local Self-Government by passing the long pending local boards regulation. Building for Transport Corps for Imperial Defence sanctioned last year have been almost completed. The construction of the new palace is also pushed on. The address on the whole is a record of good work done in the face of difficulties, and deserves praise for frankly stating the facts and taking the people into confidence. The address concludes with a retrospect of the Regency period of her Highness the Maharani, to whose tact, judgment, and enlightened ideas the people of Mysore owe so much of their progress.

SIGNALLING IN THE NATIVE ARMY.

SIMLA, OCTOBER 15.

Measures which are being taken to improve the signalling in the Native Army have not yet had the desired effect, and the General Orders issued by the Commander-in-Chief to-day direct that no pains are to be spared to this end. The corps selected for commendation for signalling are the 10th and the 19th Bengal Lancers, the 2nd and the 3rd Madras Lancers, also the 26th Punjab Infantry, 1-2nd Gurkhas, the 25th Punjab Infantry, and the 3rd Bombay Infantry. The report states that out of 118 Infantry units and 32 Cavalry regiments inspected last year, 51 of the former and 28 of the latter failed to reach the standard now required.

EARTHQUAKE AT CHITRAL.

A severe shock of earthquake took place at Chitral on the 6th instant, doing damage to the port.

RELEASED ON BAIL.

POONA, OCTOBER 15.

Mrs. Henton, wife of Private Henton, who was sentenced yesterday by Mr. Brander to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of extorting money, was released on bail by Mr. Leggat, the Acting District Judge, pending disposal of her appeal

THE CHINA WAR MEDALS.

PRESENTATION BY GENERAL MURRAY.

BANGALORE, OCTOBER 15.

General Sir James Wolfe Murray to-day presented medals for the China War to the men of the 12th Battery and the Ammunition Column at a parade of all the troops in Bangalore. In doing so he made an interesting speech, which gave a brief retrospect of the campaign and the part taken in it by this battery.

DEATH OF A PARSI GENTLEMAN.

BHUJ, OCTOBER 15.

Our popular Khan Bahadur Pestonji Sorabji Bhujwalla's third son, Koovarji, died here suddenly yesterday evening. Great sorrow prevails everywhere.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

OCT. 15.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Line Saigon Bangkok working slowly.

Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.

Cable Guantanamo Mole St Nicolas interrupted.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.

Cables Dominique Martinique. St. Lucia Martinique Guadaloupe Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, St. Lucia and Grenada interrupted.

Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable St Lucia Grenda restored establishing communication with St Vincent Barbadoes Grenada Trinidad and Demerara.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.

Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Code Addresses should not be used.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24th hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 15th October 1902.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	14	3	20 p.m.	19	3
Teheran	15	2	34 p.m.	0	28
Suez	15	3	0 p.m.	0	8

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 15th October, 1902.

	Maximum Time H.	M.	minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	40	0	0	1
" Karachi	15	0	0	3
" Madras	22	0	0	5

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. James Macdonald presiding. There were present : The Hon. Sir Bhalchundra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr. H. G. Gell, Dr. A. G Viegas, Dr N. N. Katrak, Mr. Vithaldas Damoder, Mr. S. D. Khote, and Mr. Haji Yusuf Hajee Ismail.

DYERS AND KOONDIWALLAS.

The Committee considered two letters to the President, dated the 16th May and 19th June last, respectively, from Mr. H. L. Batliwalla, chairman of a public meeting of the residents and ratepayers of Naigaum, forwarding with remarks, copy of resolutions passed by the meeting in regard to the annoyance caused by the constant hammering (called koondee) of dyed clothes, practised by dyers and their servants in the locality. Mr. Batliwalla further explained that the habitation of the local complainants were of very many years' standing, extending to even more than thirty years, while the dyers' establishment first cropped up in or about October, 1901.

The Commissioner, in his remarks on the above complaints, stated : "On receipt of a complaint about the noise and annoyance caused at Naigaum Road by the beating of newly dyed cloth, action was taken by the Licence Department against the occupier of the premises. The cloth is dyed in a dye house at Sewri Road which is situated at a distance of about a thousand yards from the place where it is beaten. The Magistrate, however, held that the place where cloth is beaten did not require a licence. I have, therefore, in consultation with the Municipal Solicitors, directed that in future licences for dye houses, a condition should be inserted that cloth dyed should not be beaten or otherwise manufactured or prepared in any other premises than those to which the licence applies. This will remedy the cause of complaint."

Dr. N. N. Katrak observed that it was a matter of satisfaction that the Commissioner had been trying his best to stop the nuisance.

Mr. Hajee Yusuf thought it would be a hardship on dyers if the proposed condition was inserted in their licences, as the dyers and koondiwallas were two different persons.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola observed that the difficulty would be removed if separate licences for dyers and koondiwallas were issued.

It was resolved to forward the papers to the Corporation with the intimation that steps were being taken to remedy the complaint.

WATER HOLES ON NEPEAN SEA ROAD.

The following letter from the Divisional Officer, No. 2 Division, was withdrawn by the Commissioner as the matter had been attended to by the party:— "I have the honour to request that the sanction of the Standing Committee be obtained under Section 381 of the Bombay Municipal Act, III of 1888, to the issue of a notice calling upon Mr. Rustomji Muncherji Hirjee Readymoney to fill in or level up the hollows or water holes on the foreshore at Nepean Sea Road between Petit Hall and the Police Chowkey which is claimed by him as his property. The hollows and holes contain fresh water and are breeding places for mosquitoes. We have repeatedly found the larvæ, and though I wrote to the gentleman so long ago as November last year calling his attention to the matter, and reminders have since been sent, no reply has been received nor have the pools been filled in. The last occasion on which I found the larvæ of the Anopheles and Culex mosquito was on the 27th ultimo. When there are high tide most of the hollows are washed out by the sea, but between high tides they swarm with larvæ."

BOMBAY WATER SUPPLY.

The following report from Dr. C. H. Cayley on the Bombay water supply for the month of September last was recorded :—At the beginning and again in the middle of the month of September there were very heavy falls of rain which had a marked effect in purifying the waters in the three lakes. Thus the albuminoid ammonia in the water from the Tulsi Lake was reduced from ·332 parts per million, in August to ·190 in September, in the water from the Vehar Lake from ·238 to ·156 parts per million, respectively, and in the water of the Tansa Lake from ·126 to ·064. The unfiltered Tulsi water, as delivered at Malabar Hill, did not show so marked an improvement, although it was purer than in the preceding month."

NUISANCE ON GIRGAUM ROAD.

The Committee considered a letter from Mr. A. P. Kothare, L. M. & S. inviting attention to house No. 465, Thakurdwar, Pallow Road, Girgaum, which has been declared U. H. H., in which the water tap is damaged, and water runs to waste day and night; and which is being used as residential quarters by homeless persons, causing a serious nuisance to the neighbourhood.

It was resolved to forward the letter to the Commissioner for disposal.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

The Annual Administration Report for 1901-2 was placed on the table, the Commissioner remarking that he had curtailed it as far as possible. He had cut down the Health Officer's tables and the remainder as far as the circumstances permitted.

The consideration of the report was postponed pending the Secretary preparing a review on it.

After transacting some other business the Committee adjourned.

THE POLICE COMMISSION.

REPRESENTATION FROM THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

THE Hon. Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, President of the Bombay Presidency Association, has sent to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, the following telegram on the constitution of the Police Commission :—

"Council of the Association think it their duty though at so late an hour bring respectively to notice his Excellency Viceroy in Council that strong wide spread feeling has manifested itself this Presidency and they believe in rest of country that the constitution of Police Commission is not of that adequately representative character to the extent and many sidedness which exigencies of the inquiries to be instituted require. It is felt that the Indian element as representing the most important party touched by the Police and interested in the inquiries should take its place not only in the witness box but also on the deliberations of the Commission. Council therefore respectfully pray his Excellency may be pleased to add to the Commission non-Official Indian Members from each Presidency and Province. While Council deplore lateness of suggestion they trust that importance of matter will serve as an apology."

DACOITY IN HYDERABAD.

WEALTHY BRAHMIN MURDERED.

IN the village of Balapore, the Jaghir of Raja Murli Monohur in the Indur Taluq, lived a wealthy Brahmin, 74 years of age, with his wife and daughter. The daughter was residing temporarily with her parents, she being about 20 years old, married and enciente. On Saturday night, the 20th September, at about half past eleven a gang of thieves broke into the house by first climbing over the compound wall. It was well-known in the village that the old Brahmin had converted all his savings into gold to the value of Rs.10 000. The thieves on gaining entrance, demanded of the Brahmin the place where he had hidden his treasure. The old man denied that he possessed any gold, adding that he was poor, and that they could carry away all they found in his house. Upon this the thieves grew desperate and resorted to torture. They began by first cutting the Brahmin's left hand at the wrist, and left it hanging by the skin, yet the old man would not disclose his secret. They next cut pieces of his cheeks and chin and eventually cut off his nose completely, and then proceeded to question the women as to where the gold was stocked. The secret being known to only the Brahmin and his son-in-law, the women were unable to afford any information. This appears to have infuriated the thieves who returned to the old man and hacked him to pieces. The women were next assaulted. The Brahmin's wife was knocked down senseless and left for dead, having received about eight or nine wounds. The daughter was much more seriously injured. The alarm having now been given, the murderers opened the door and fled. The old woman regained consciousness first, but was unable to remember anything of importance. The daughter was able to speak by Monday, and she reported two Brahmins whom she knew and could identify, and one Mahomedan who was a stranger to her. The Brahmins were promptly arrested by the Tashildar. They are named Venkatrao and Hanmantrao. The former resided immediately behind the murdered man's house, and the other resided a little distance away in the same village. Venkatrao admitted the truth only when his wife had been arrested. He stated that Hanmantrao was innocent, and that his abetter in the outrage was another man, a Jungum by caste (Jungum means religious mendicant) who lived at the village of Tanore, ten miles away, and who resembled Hanumantrao very much. Six people alleged to be concerned in the tragedy, viz., Venkatrao, his wife and son, the Jungum, the Mahometan and Hanmantrao have been taken to Indur to stand their trial. The daughter is at present lying in a precarious state in the Indur hospital, while the mother is reported to be doing well. The son-in-law states that not a pie had been robbed by the murderers.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Arabia, Captain J. L. Parfitt, R. N. R., which is expected to arrive in Bombay to-morrow, brings the following passengers :—

Andrew Mr W D
Ashdown Mrs H and 2 children
Acton Miss K
Anderson Mr and Mrs A
Anderson two Misses
Anderson Mr N G
Aitchison Mr C M
Aitchison Miss
Allan Mr Rothwell
Acott Mr H R
Aspden Mr J L
Alexander, Mr H L
Baker Mrs
Bigger Col and Mrs S F
Bannerman Mrs A B and child
Brown Mr and Mrs H L and infant
Batten Capt and Mrs
Bean Miss E G
Barratt Mrs C H
Barnes Miss E
Bean Miss B H
Barton Mr J C
Benton Mr
Barton Mr E B
Barnardo Lieut F A F
Bolton Mr H M
Bean Rev V F D
Bonnevialle Mrs
Boteler Mr R
Baker Capt C M
Binie Mr and Mrs F
Bowden Mr H J A
Barker Mr and Mrs and infant
Byramjee Mr S
Baker Mr W S
Buckland Mr G
Brooke Mr and Mrs
Behrens Mr H C
Barnes Mr H C
Baddeley Miss K E
Beakewell Mr and Mrs E J
Bearck Mr W
Breslau Mr W N
Bryning Mr H E
Beaman 2nd Lieut F W
Bartelot Miss
Bannerjee Mr A M
Blunt Mrs
Blunt Col
Bryant Mr E P
Binker Mr and Mrs P L
Bowen Mrs
Bohen-Forster Mrs and two infants
Clay Miss E
Corben Mrs
Collins Miss
Cullanack Mr L
Coleman Mrs M
Cameron Prof and Mrs
Campbell Mr W E M
Clarke Rev G
Capper Mrs W
Christie Mr John
Cox Mr C S
Cox Mr P
Condon Mrs
Cookson Capt W E
Crest Mr S T
Chesney Mr and Mrs
Chrystie Capt and Mrs E
Cunningham Lady
Cunningham Miss
Close Maj and Mrs J
Cumming Mr J H
Clibbons Miss
Dundee Mrs A K
Don Mr R A
Duncombe Lady V
Daly Mr
Daly Miss
Deans Mr R R
Daniel Lieut W R
Davis Lieut E J
Denman Mr and Mrs J
Des Voeux Mrs
Douglas Mr
Duchesne Mrs
Deuch Mr
Dawson Mr and Mrs F E R
Ducillier Miss
Davis Mr A W
Dobbs Maj and Mrs
Douse Mrs L R
Davidson Mr and Mrs
Dunsterville Lieut Col
Eckford Mr J J
Eckford Capt J
Edward Miss
Elderton Capt and Mrs
Egremont Miss
Edwards Mr A R
Elsworthy Mr T
Fenis Lieut J H
Findon Mrs
Fenner Mr T
Fairbank Rev and Mrs H and child
Goldsmith Mrs
Gardner Miss
Graham Miss
Gregory Mr and Mrs child and infant
Gore Miss
Gubbs Mr A J
Gloster Lieut F N
Gill Lieut J H
Gore Mrs St J
Glazebrook Mr and Mrs
Goring-Jones Capt M P
Gray Mrs
Gorman Mr P J
Ghose Mr B
Hynd Mrs P
Hawkins Mr and Mrs A B
Home Mr and Mrs W
Howes Mr and Mrs F F
Hill Miss A J
Hainsworth Mrs
Hampon Mr R H
Hubert Mr D M
Holme Miss
Hains Mr John
Harmond Mr
Hall Mr
Holme Lieut A S
Higgs Mr E A
Hall Mrs F M
Heasley Mrs and 2 children
Howarth Miss
Horton Lieut J H
Hayne Mr J
Huddleston Mrs H B
Hinton Rev F W
Hunter Mr C F
Hathaway Mr J
Hoare Mr A
Inglis Miss T
Innes Mrs J and infant
Jardine Mr H E
Jolley Miss J
John Miss H C
John Mr and Mrs E
John Mr W C
Jackh Mr F
Knowles Mrs child and infant
Knapp Lieut H G
Kunhardt Lieut J C J
Kinnison Mr J C
Kendrick Miss
Knowles Mr C H
Kershaw Mr and Mrs S J
Kensington Lord
Kiddle Mr J C
Lowther Mr S G
Lang Lieut and Mrs C F
Leigh Miss
Learoyd Mr and Mrs H B
Lamont Mr G B
Law Mr J
Loman Mr W B
Lall Mr S C
Lucas Mr and Mrs
Lyall Mr F F
Loryer Mr H C
Le Faucher Mr W
Middlemass Lieut R W
McAfee Mr C H
Mullins Mr E J
Macrae Mrs M and infant
Macwathe Mr and Mrs
Moore Mrs
McSwiney Mrs
Millard Mr F F
McPherson Lieut J
Moncrieff Mr A L M
Metze Miss
Mathew Deaconess Alice
Murray Mr and Mrs Hugh
Moir Miss E
Meiklejohn Mr and Mrs J F
McIlwraith Lady
McIlwraith Miss
Mathews Mr and Mrs E A S
Main Mr and Mrs J A
Macdonald Mr and Mrs and infant
McKinnon Mr and Mrs
Maharanee of Cooch Behar
Magnne Mrs
Mawson Lieut J A P
Maxwell Lieut
Macdonald Mr and Mrs
McCarthy Maj H J
McPherson Miss
Mead Mrs T and 2 infants
Norman Miss
Newing Mr R D
Needham Miss
Nicholls Mr S C
Nicholson Miss
Nicholson Mrs
Ouseley Mrs
Partridge Mr W
Potts Mr S L C
Powell Williams Mr
Pollard Mr J
Phipp Mrs
Powell Miss E M
Penton Miss
Peake Miss
Patrick Mr R W
Phelps Mr and Mrs H W
Prentis Mrs
Pritchard Capt H J
Prior Major and Mrs
Pittar Miss M
Pugh Mr R A
Peacock Mr and Mrs
Pippe Mr W C
Pennington Capt and Mrs
Protiva Princess
Peane Mrs W R
Pearson Miss E
Rennick Mr C S and child
Robinson Mr C B
Rouse Miss
Rust Mr T A
Ring Mr J F
Ross Lieut W C
Robson Mr and Mrs S
Rea Mrs K T R
Richards Mr H J
Roll Mr J
Russell Dr
Richardson Mr R E
Rutland Miss
Robinson Mrs
Robertson Mrs and infant
Reynolds Mrs H W child and infant
Reid Mr R J
Smith Mrs W M
Spencer Mr C W
Shaw Capt H S
Sewart Mrs C H
Small Mr J
Skinner Miss G
Straight Mr D M
Sens Mrs and two infants
Skinner Mr R M
Sparks Miss
Surre Lieut F W
Scott Lieut L B
Searle Lieut J D
Samson Mr
Sharp Miss M
Sykes Mr T E
Stanyon Mr H F
Smith-Dorien Maj-Genl and Mrs
Simpson Mr and Mrs J J
Stiffe Mr W C
Spencer Mr and Mrs H
Stansfield Mr L
Smythe Lieut R H
Stafford Mr J
Small Mr J
Sealy Mrs
Sandbach Lieut-Col and Mrs
Sen Mr N
Sen Mr P
Sen Mrs
Sudtiva Princess
Spoor Mr J N
Spink Mr and Mrs J N
Tollington Mrs H P and two infants
Taylor Mrs
Trysdale Miss
Tyabjee Mr S
Trafford Lieut W L
Tulloch Mrs
Thompson Mr E
Taylor Mr and Mrs and infant
Taylor Mr and Mrs T
Taylor Maj G F
Tomkins Mr S
Tattersall Miss
Upham Mr
Van Someran Mr
Van Someran Miss J
Van Someran Miss
Verdon Mr and Mrs W
Whitehead Miss
Were Mrs
Watts Mrs E
Warwick Mr A C
Wolcroft Mr T
Whitney Mr F
Walsh Mr and Mrs P
Watson Mr and Mrs
Webb Mr G H
Wilkins Mr W D
Whittle Mr G
Winter Mrs
Wright-Boycott Mr C J
Welshter Mrs J E
Winthorpe Mr C
Weller Maj F H
Wood Mrs M E
Wolseley Lieut Genl Sir Geo.
Western Lieut Col
Watson Maj and Mrs W A
Weller Maj J H
Willison Miss

FIRE AT WARI BUNDER.

DESTRUCTION OF HUTS.

A SERIOUS fire broke out at half past seven o'clock last evening on that site of the Port Trust Estate, which lies between Sholapur and Poona streets, at Wari Bunder and on which were located hundreds of huts for stabling bullocks and carts. The flames spread so quickly that within half an hour about eighty sheds were swept away. Each of the sheds, which were constructed of bamboo and thatch, contained two bullocks, and most of the Ghatis who tended them were in the stables when the alarm was given. The fire broke out in the middle of the structures, and fanned by a light breeze, it soon engulfed the whole of them. A scene of great excitement followed, the bullock drivers eventually managing to save all their animals but two, which were in the stable in which the fire broke out. A lot of children who were asleep in the stables were also safely rescued, and as far as is known there was no loss of life. The flames shot up fiercely, and before the arrival of the fire engines, which were sent for from all over the city, it was evident that the combustible structures could not be saved. By eight o'clock water was being poured into the conflagration by five engines, the operations of which were directed by Mr. Beane, but efforts were not directed so much to the saving of the sheds themselves as to the prevention of the spreading of the fire to another range of sheds which were in close proximity and built of the same combustible materials. In this plan the Fire Brigade was wholly successful, and by half past nine, when the structures in which the fire originated had been completely gutted, the Brigade were able to desist from their labours satisfied that there was no further danger of the fire spreading.

Four bullock carts were enveloped in the general conflagration, and the Ghatis, of course, lost all their private property. It is impossible to say at present what was the exact extent of the damage, but from experiences of previous fires of a similar character it is safe to say that not more than Rs. 1,000 will cover it. A very satisfactory feature of the fire is that none of the Ghatis or their children who were in the sheds at the time the fire broke out suffered personal injury. This was the fourth fire that had occurred on the same spot within the last few years, and the advisability of allowing such structures to be erected there was much commented upon. The origin of the fire was due to careless use of a lighted lamp.

ART, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

PHOTOGRAPHY AS AN ART.

THE MOODY MANNERS OPERA COMPANY.

MR. BARRIE'S COMEDY.

LONDON, SEPT. 26.

IT takes no great leap of the imagination to foresee the day when the word photography will be dropped. The humble "likeness" has grown into something different, and airs itself nowadays under the name of "a study." Where once we had hard lines and facts as sharp as a razor-edge, we get blurred monochromes in neutral browns and slaty greys. The fault of the older style used to be its frank artificiality, the defect of the new order is that it is the artificiality of a soft disguise. Roundabout methods, home-made Whistler frames, and endless manipulation of the plate have transformed the photograph into a work which is sometimes more artful than artistic, and invariably expensive whether or not. Now and again there is an exhibition of photographic prints, which shows how far we have gone in assimilating them with etchings and sketches in sepia. There are many exhibits in the Photographic Saloon at the Dudley Gallery, Egyptian Hall, which might easily be one or the other. The sixty-seven amateurs who make up the show have reached such a proficiency in working up, that it is hard to see where process leaves off and handwork comes in. It only remains to leave off glazing the result (and this would be wise where the shading is so deep); then the line of demarcation would be fainter than ever. One fault among those amateurs afflicted with a passion for singularity is that they are too apologetic. They are over-desirous of making their work an imitation either of crayon sketches or of the various styles of printing from engraved surfaces. Surely photography needs no longer play the handmaid to mimic other crafts; she had far better be content to hold the mirror up to nature. The best things at the Dudley Gallery are not by any means fantastic or surprising; they are truthful representations of actual scenes and faces, toned off into a mood which suits and enhances the subject. First of all, there is a remarkable series of portraits, many of them from German exhibitors; those of Kubelik, for instance, and the Ritter von Lenbach (the painter of Bismarck), Mr. Elbert Hubbard (the William Morris of America), Mr. Alphonse Legros, Mrs. Jopling (very shrewd and kindly), and less known artists, English and foreign. There are some delightful nature studies printed in a warm sienna brown; several, in fact, by Mr. Moss, Mr. Hinton, and others, that might be original etchings by David Law, intermixed with these are slighter landscapes, by Mr. Padwick, Miss Devens, Mr. Craigie, and others, which are gems of selection and careful treatment; Mr. F. H. Evans shows by his views of York Minster that there are depths of beauty in church architecture still to be sought; and Viscount Maitland's glimpses of Westminster and the Thames. The prices asked in some cases are more than prohibitive; they are absurd. One American exhibitor for his six small prints asked the modest total of £82, when for the same money well-known artists would undertake the work, whose signatures would make it a good investment. In fact, in a few years' time, at the rate at which photography is being perfected, there is no likelihood of one-tenth of these exhibits fetching half the prices set down against them. It is all a matter of valuation, and no devoted amateur with leisure and a bank account ever yet underrated his productions, whether with the camera or the pencil.

It was perhaps a little too courageous on the part of the Moody Manners Opera Company, whose efforts during their season of English opera have been so justly appreciated, to tackle Wagner's "Siegfried." Of all Wagnerian music perhaps "Siegfried" requires the most generous treatment from band and singers, and last week's performance cannot be said to have achieved a particularly notable success. It may be hypercritical to cavil at a representation that was certainly painstaking and in some respects praiseworthy, but one cannot help feeling that the interests of the company and their hearers would be better served by less difficult excursions. The success of the evening was made by Mr. Philip Brozel, who used his excellent voice with good effect as Siegfried. At moments, such as in the forge song, he could scarcely have done better and, while not an inspired actor, he played and sang with much credit to himself and pleasure to his hearers. Madame Fanny Moody as a delicate Brunhilda was also heard to considerable advantage, while Miss Lily Moody, Miss Alice Boaden, Mr. Charles Magrath (as the Wanderer), and Mr. Leslie Walker (as the dread Fafner) gave adequate and creditable performances. Mr. Payne Clarke acted with exaggeration as Mime and, while not singing the rather difficult music with notable distinction, further hampered his own performance by the necessity under which he seemed to labour of keeping his face and eyes under all circumstances on the conductor's baton. Mr. William Dever did his best as Alberich. The band, under Herr Richard Eckhold, was rough and ragged. Siegfried was too much for them, and the success of the evening naturally suffered in consequence, as it may be said to have done from the icy draught which seemed to be wafted through the house from Fafner's fiery mouth. Two new operas, "Tristan" (rather a mouthful for them) and Pizzi's "Rosalba," are to be played during the next week, which is also, unfortunately, the last. Even if compelled to advise a less ambitious repertoire, in which the great value of the admirable chorus can make itself felt and heard, this season of English opera is, in practice, no less than theory, an attainment on which its promoters and its interpreters may be heartily congratulated.

"Quality Street," Mr. Barrie's comedy produced at the Vaudeville last week, wafts across the footlights so sweet a fragrance of the lavender from which its material seems to have been unwrapped that a critic may well hesitate to tackle it for fear of injuring its delicate fabric with the bludgeon of captiousness. Moreover, the magic of Mr. Barrie's pen, which has given us the benefit of his sympathetic insight into the hearts of two dear ladies, is such that criticism is at once disarmed of captiousness. The comedy, which is a real comedy full of laughter and tears as life itself, takes us back to the days of Napoleonic terrors, and presents to our almost impious gaze an intimate portion of the lives of two ladies living in Quality Street who must by some fortunate or unfortunate accident, have escaped the notice of Miss Austen. For, if we did not know that it was our Mr. Barrie who was their interpreter, we could well believe the work to be that of the gentle Jane or one of her contemporaries. The lives of these two Misses Throssell are a sweet and tender human document, more full, perhaps, of sensibility than sense. But, though sentimentality itself could desire no more, Mr. Barrie has managed to put the brake on the sugar before the taste clogs, and to surround the whole with so human an interest, so fresh a fund of wit, that the cynic, a poor creature, may find his jeer stillborn upon his lips. From Mr. Barrie we are accustomed to fidelity of characterisation, ingenuity of construction, and readiness of wit. But such qualities are not sufficient for the making of good drama. Here, however, is no failure. The comedy is excellent drama. It is a picture representing life as it seems, an episode complete in itself, which begins very naturally in the first act, ends satisfactorily in the last, and is helped along easily and inevitably during its progress. The subsidiary characters and incidents have all a bearing on the matter in hand and make reasonable contributions to the atmosphere and action on the stage. Some license must of course be permitted, the craftsman who is hampered by the narrow limits of drama. Of this Mr. Barrie has availed himself in forcing his story a little out of its extreme naturalness in the motive of his second and third acts. But if the device seems as trifle laboured surely for once the illusion may be preserved by giving credence to the truth of the proverb anent truth and fiction. And, even if Mr Barrie had done something to spoil irretrievably his own illusion, which one cannot for a moment think he has, the gaiety and charm which result would win pardon for the transgression.

Miss Susan and Miss Phœbe Throssell lead simple and ladylike lives. Miss Susan's romance is over; Miss Phœbe's just beginning. "V. B.," Valentine Brown, the young medical man of the little town,

s coming to "offer," so they and their friends imagine, for her. He comes, "dashing" as ever, but not to offer aught but his adieux, as his great piece of news was that of his own enlistment. So he rides away with Miss Phœbe's heart and without the knowledge that by an unfortunate speculation undertaken on his advice, the ladies' income has been straightened out to sixty pounds a year. A school for genteel and unruly children, who make the gentle heads ache with counting on their fingers how much fourteen and seventeen produce, and working out the purchasing power of halfpence as applied to kippers "with real herrings," is set up Captain Brown comes back after a nine years absence, having exchanged an arm for a commission, and a "dashing" awkwardness for the feelings of a true and world-worn gentleman. He sees Miss Phœbe in her caps, and is shocked at her appearance of age. He sees her without its, ringlets as before, and falls into the error of taking her for another person, a fictitious niece. The supposed niece is carried off to be the belle of the regimental balls, where she shines and flirts for a delirious week. At the last ball Valentine Brown wrests her promised vengeance from her by declaring to her his undying love for her aunt Phœbe, whose character he compares with that of the frivolous niece to the disadvantage of the latter. After this comes the last act in which, after a few more complications, all comes right, and the curtain descends upon "V. B." with an arm round each Miss Throssell, smiling tenderly on each. Such is the simple and delicate story which Mr. Barrie unfolds with so much tenderness and so much sparkle. There is but one mistake, the long speeches put into Miss Phœbe's mouth. Hardly in the picture, they do not produce an emotional effect that might have been an excuse for their existence, while at this point the conjurer who has caught on with his magic, is in danger of letting us see how the trick is done.

What may presumably be considered as the last shot in the Pinero-Russell controversy has been fired by "The Liverpool Daily Post" (of which Sir Edward Russell is editor) on the occasion of Mr. John Hare opening his provincial tour in that town with a performance of The Gay Lord Quex "; The Journal says Mr. Pinero's gay play leaves as bad a taste in the mouth as ever, but at the same time, in its one great act—the third—perplexes and almost appals by the exhibition it gives of the effect of real dramatic power in confusing the moral judgment. The first and second acts already seem old-fashioned. They feel—so to speak—as obsolete as they are unsavoury, which is saying a great deal. They went for little last night. . . On the bedroom scene for good and evil the author has expended all his powers. In the earlier acts a member of the audience intent on enjoying the intrinsic unhealthiness of the atmosphere would have "to lash his withered sides to senseless sin. But in the strong third act—strong in dramatic force and the potent treatment of a situation—the invention and manipulation of which will always be remembered in the history of the English stage—there is no craving that is not satisfied, except the craving for salutary tone. . . . Away in the passion and fury of the scene go moral scruples. The audience know that Sophy is the person to symathise with, but Quex is the stronger, and they sympathise at least as warmly with him. . . . All is confused by the dramatist's strong and percussive power. Unhappily it is not merely in such details that moral confusion and the ignoring of evil take place. The whole scene is such as ought not to be represented—such as our drama ought to avoid. The difficulty of telling the whole truth strongly enough in such a case is insuperable. The objectionable details . . . these things are found bearable by an audience in the excited heat of a theatre; they cannot be detailed in the cold blood of a newspaper column. The critic can only call back the playgoer into the moral region from which a prolonged and multiple dramatic coup has drawn him. The whole business is gross—too grossly sexual and sensual so far as the vicious and canting duchess is concerned, too cynical, not moral enough even at the best, on the part of cornered voluptuary to pass without censure and as far as possible prohibition. A protest needs to be made against such a play. Such a protest this journal has consistently made. A new defence of "The Gay Lord Quex" by its author seems to call for a repetition of the demurrer. Mr. Pinero's case has shown that it is better policy for an author of an arraigned play to leave it to make its own effect—which, in this case, we admit to be fascinating to the point of moral obfuscation—and not to attempt explanatory defence. To allege that such a scene as the bedroom scene in "The Gay Lord Quex" is an advance in truth on wholesomer plays is fudge. If "men and women are" as they are represented in this play, one would rather not live.

At Queen's Hall on Saturday a London audience heard for the first time the second and third parts of M. Vincent d'Indy's "Wallenstein." The work, which is an orchestral trilogy, is, of course, inspired by Schiller's poem, and its first and brightest section, entitled "Wallentein's Camp," was produced in London six years ago, on the first visit of the late M. Lamoureux' orchestra to England. The fact does not seem to be generally known that its second movement was produced at the Concerts Populaires by the late M. Pasdeloup, as far back as 1874, when the composer was still a pupil of Cesar Franck, in Paris, and before he had sought to perfect himself in instrumentation by the curious scheme of playing the drum for three years in an orchestra. The Pasdeloup piece, which was an overture, was entitled "I Piccolomini," and was reconstructed for the trilogy, while the other two sections were produced separately in 1880. "Wallenstein" was, however, not finished in its present form until shortly before Lamoureux produced all three sections in Paris early in 1888, at a time when M. d'Indy had already achieved some celebrity and was, indeed, an Inspector of Schools in Paris: though long, of course, before his "Ferst Enchantee," his "Fervasi," and other successful works were produced. The first part of "Wallenstein" heard under Lamoureux, whose assistant M. d'Indy was for many years, is from a popular point of view its most effective section; and it seems a pity that it was not performed with the rest of the suite on Saturday. The second movement, which was given for the first time by Mr. Wood, is the old "Piccolomini" piece, now rechristened "Max and Thekla." It is, however, inferior in interest to the first section of the trilogy, and also to the final movement, which is entitled "Wallenstein's Death," and is an admirable specimen of ingenious orchestration. The two movements were splendidly played by the Queen's Hall band under Mr. Wood.

A representative meeting of London theatrical managers—postponed from last Friday—was held yesterday afternoon to discuss the bearing of the Lord Chamberlain's recent circular with regard to the granting of licences. It will be remembered that the Lord Chamberlain has expressed his intention of refusing to grant the annual licence to any theatre which could not produce a certificate from the County Council that all their structural and other requirements for precautions against fire had been complied with. Sir Henry Irving was in the chair, and drew attention to the serious nature of the situation thus created. Although nothing was definitely settled as to any joint action to be taken or protest to be made, great surprise was expressed that the Lord Chamberlain, who has hitherto been the only authority dealing with theatres to possess a discretionary power, should consent to weaken the position of his office by surrendering that power to be exercised only at the demand of another body. The position of the managers towards the County Council is, of course, made far more insecure by the Lord Chamberlain's action, as, although he would doubtless always have refused to licence a theatre reported by the Council to be unsafe, the powers of the Council were not discretionary, and the managers possessed a legal remedy which is now denied them. As a detail of procedure, it is interesting to learn that the Council has hitherto granted the required certificate to no theatre, but it is believed will make to the Lord Chamberlain a general report, on which he will act.

POONA RACES.

TENTH EXTRA MEETING, SATURDAY.
18TH OCTOBER.

Second entries closed 6 p.m. Tuesday, 14th October.

The Club Handicap—Distance 5 furlongs.

(1st entries 7)

8 Major C F Murray's ch a h Hamilton 13 3-4.

THE LATE MR. JUSTICE TELANG.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.

THE Hindu Union Club celebrated the anniversary of the death of the late Mr. Justice K. T. Telang last evening at the Prarthna Samaj Mandir, Girgaum. In the absence of the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, who was prevented from attending owing to urgent business, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar was voted to the chair. The President said that as the lecturer of the evening, Mr. Vishnu R. Bhatavadekar, was unwell Mr. D. G. Padhye one of the honorary secretaries, would read the lecture to them.

Mr. Padhye then read the lecture, the concluding portion of which we quote below :—

The great charm of Mr. Justice Telang's manner, his simplicity, and accessibility were other qualities which enhanced the value of his intellectual greatness. In his private life his character was absolutely spotless. There was nothing forbidding in his aspect, and he set up no halo of glory round himself. He was sweet and amiable, and easily approachable to all who had occasion to see him. His simplicity of life and dress which seemed sometimes to border on niggardliness had no affectation about it. It was the result of true humility, which comes from deep learning. Though sparing in refinements of life himself, he gave with a liberal hand when there was a call of duty. Though soft and amiable, he was firm and unbending on questions of principle. He often said, "One must have the strength sometimes of saying no." His work was incessant and laborious, yet he was always cheerful and uncomplaining. When I once remarked to him about how a certain gentleman, who died from accident, had his will ready, he told me it was a habit of busy people to keep their wills ready, and then referring to himself remarked, "Some of us have to work under high pressure, and we must be prepared for eventualities any time. In spite of heavy work in this manner he had always spare time for light engagements like college theatricals or club parties. When in my time at college, we acted the "Mudrarakshasa" in Sanskrit, Mr. Telang was an unfailing attendant at each of the rehearsals. The gatherings of the Hindu Union Club, whether in or out of Bombay, always witnessed Mr. Telang as one of the liveliest members of the party. At the daily gathering of the Club, too, he was almost invariably present, and joined in the recreations and diversions of the members, and enlivened the company by his brilliant conversation. He became a valued centre of attraction to the club, and contributed effectively to its success. In early life in his own college days Mr. Telang passed whole days in conversation at the houses of his personal friends. He had a strong passion for playing chess, a passion which he subdued after his B. A., in which he on occasions indulged even on days preceding his University Examinations. The secret of this occasional enjoyment of leisure was his habit of timely methodical and thorough work. He was never unprepared for any engagement. The same habit of deliberate purpose and preparedness which I have referred to at the outset ruled him through life in small as well as great matters. Such in brief were the leading characteristics of the life and work of the late Mr. Justice Telang. I own it is a cursory and happazard view. But my object in undertaking the task of the address this year is to emphasize some of the principles which governed the life and conduct of the band of workers happily designated the Telang School. If I may venture to say so, our worthy president here is a representative of the same school. My only regret is that the followers of that school are becoming very rare. There is a spirit abroad which, I fear, is not in unison with the principles I have endeavoured to indicate. One is often pained to find in some quarters a predominance of the opposite principles. Perhaps it is a cry in the wilderness, but I would put it as a warning to the coming generation, that in all matters social and political, there ought to be a balance of judgment, sobriety of language, regard for accurate facts, and readiness to respect the truth in the opposite view. Public criticism ought, moreover, to be directed against measures and not men. No motives should be attributed to an opponent, however much one may differ from him. A public worker should, on the other hand, be animated by generosity of sentiment, loftiness of purpose, readiness to efface self, patience to bear misunderstanding and adverse criticism, and perfect freedom from personal or sectional interests. These may look like platitudes, but in view of the opposite tendencies in vogue there is need to remind our people that their true elevation lies in an adhesion to the principles which dominated the Telang school of workers. The late Mr. Justice Telang used to say: "There is as good fish in the sea as out of it." My experience unhappily has been that the fish of the present day is very much unlike the fish of the past. This is a pessimistic view, and I hope the coming generation will belie my fears But if such a consummation is to be reached the remembrance of lives like those of Mr. Justice Telang and Mr. Justice Ranade will be a valuable aid in achieving the end.

The President said he was in complete accord with the observations made by the lecturer, but there was one sentiment to which he thought it was his duty to demur. The lecturer had stated that there was no good fish now-a-days in the sea as it was in the former days. He (the President) was, however, of opinion that there was good fish, but all that was required, was a good angler to bring it out. Men like Telang and Ranade were their blood, and he did not understand why there should not be men of the same type hereafter or perhaps better than them. His own impression was not that people of that calibre were wanting, but that they were given to slip-shod work and did not follow methodically. They began well, but ended badly. They should never abstain from keeping themselves in touch with masters of high thought. To faddists he would say that instead of rushing to newspapers, they should start the schools of their particular fads, work them up energetically, and show what stuff they were made of. They should not take any action without aim.

Votes of thanks having been accorded to Mr. Bhatavadekar and to the President the proceedings terminated.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA ATHLETIC AND SPORTING MEETING.

THE following is the programme of the various sports and competitions that will take place, but is subject to any alteration the stewards may think it necessary to make :—

I—ATHLETIC SPORTS—27TH AND 28TH OCTOBER.

100 yards Flat Race Challenge Cup.
½ mile Flat Race Challenge Cup
120 yards Hurdle Race
¼ mile Flat Race
High Jump | Will not be held unless 4 bona fide
Long Jump | entries
Throwing Cricket Ball | Will not be held unless 6 bona
Putting the Shot | fide entries
120 yards Veterans' Handicap, Members only
150 yards Handicap, Members only
220 yards Flat Race Handicap. Members only
1-4 mile Steeplechase Rugby Football-playing, Members
1 mile Bicycle Handicap, open to Members and Honorary Members
100 yards Flat Race | Open to all Comers
1-4 mile Flat Race |
1-2 mile Flat Race |
1 mile Bicycle Race | Open to All Amateurs
3 mile " |
5 mile " |
1-2 mile Steeplechase, Native Soldiers
100 yards Flat Race, School boys under 14 years
Sack Race, School boys under 14 years
200 yards Flat Race, School boys 14 years of age and over
Tug-of-War A B
220 yards Flat Race, open to Native Soldiers
1-2 mile Flat Race | Open to British Soldiers
1-2 mile Steeplechase | and Sailors

II.—MOUNTED SPORTS—29th AND 30th OCTOBER, AND EXTRA DAY ON 1ST NOVEMBER.

Tent-pegging—individual (a) horses (b) ponies.

Tent-pegging by sections of four—two runs (a) in line (b) Indian File. Points will be given for style and dressing.

Same as No 2—Open to Native Cavalry and the Bomay Mounted Police only—Entrance Free.

Jumping Competition for Horses.

Jumping Cometition for Ponies (14-2 and under).

Pony scurry Handicap (Cup value at Rs 49). For all arab and C-B Ponies 14-1 and under that have comptec at the sports during the season. Distance Handyicap. Catch-weight over 11 stone

Horse scurry Handicap. Cup valued at Rs 49. For all Horse that have competed at the Sports during the season, Distance Handicap. Catch-weights over 12 stone

Waler Pony Handicap Cupp value Rs 49. For all English and Colonial Ponies 14-1 and under that have competed at the Sports during the season. Distance Handicape, Catch weight over 11st 7lbs

Lloyd Lindsay Competition—Teams of four to ride over a given course to a point and dismount in alternate half sections. The second half section must not dismount until the first half section has remounted. Each half section must break with polo balls two chatties hung on post, team to return over same course. Points given for time, style and dressing.

Polo ball race

Spiral race

Ladies Nomination—Events will be named later

V. C. Race—To ride over jump and rescue dummy from zareba returning over jump carrying dummy

Postillion Race—Competitors to ride one horse and lead another round the trees. The horses need not necessarily be owned by the rider

Pony Hurdle Race. Cup value Rs 49 For all Ponies 14-1 and under that have never won a race value Rs 50 or over. Ambs and C-B catch weights 10st 7lbs and over. Walers and English each weights 12st 7lbs and over

Consolation scury—Cup value Rs 49. For all horses and ponies that have run but not won at the meeting. Distance Handicap. Catch weights over 11st 7lbs

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BURMA COTTON.

THE following is the summary of the second forecast of the cotton crop in Burma for 1902-03 :—Owing to an increase in Thayetmyo and a decrease in Meiktila, the estimated area under cotton cultivation is reported this year to be 135,384 acres against 130,994 acres last year. With the exception of a few scattered areas, the plants are doing well and an average crop is expected. More rain is required in the Lower Chindwin, and in Thayetmyo the crop has suffered from want of rain.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE NEW PACHORA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE seventeenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the company No. 1, Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay, when Mr. Goculdass Madhowji occupied the chair.

Following is the directors' report :—The directors beg to submit to the shareholders their seventeenth annual report and audited accounts of the company for the year ending 31st July 1902. The total number of bales pressed at the company's factory during the year under report is 15,098, against 20,913 bales pressed in previous year. The total number of cotton pallas ginned at the company's factory during the year under report is 3,565 1-2, against 9 305 1-2 pallas ginned in previous year. The reason for such less work as reported in the above pallas was the whole of the cotton crop of Pachora Zilla being divided amongst other new factories established during the year under report in Pachora and its surrounding villages. The profit and loss account for the year ending 31st July 1902 with the credit balance of Rupees 26,036-11-3 brought forward from the last year's account shows a credit balance of Rupees 43,265-0-0 which your directors propose to apportion as follows :—To pay a dividend to the shareholders at the rate of Rs. 30 per share, Rs 15,000; to carry to depreciation fund account, Rs. 1,000; to pay bonus to the company's employes Rs. 228; to carry forward to next year's account Rs. 27,037; total Rs. 43,265. Your directors beg leave to draw your attention to the above para that the dividend they now propose to pay will meet with your satisfaction. Mr. Abhji Oomersey retires from the board by rotation but is eligible for re-election. You are also requested to appoint an auditor for the current year and to fix his remuneration. Your property including building and machinery is insured for Rupees 1,39,500.

The report was adopted and resolutions were passed giving effect to the recommendations made by the directors in their reports. Mr. Munchershaw Bezonji Menochershomji was appointed auditor. Mr. Jamnadass Goculdas was elected a director in place of the late Mr. Raghavji Jaikrishna. A vote of thanks to the chairman ended the proceedings.

THE JALGAUM MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The eleventh ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the company, No. 1, Bruce Lane, Fort, when Mr. Goculdas Madhowji presided.

Following is the directors' report :—The directors beg to submit to the shareholders their eleventh annual report and audited accounts of the company for the year ending 31st July 1902. The total number of bales pressed at the company's factory during the past season is 4627 against 5362 bales pressed in the preceding year. The total number of cotton pallas ginned at the company's factory during the last season is 8754 1-4, against 11,912 1-2 pallas ginned in the preceding year. The profit and loss account for the year 1901-1902 with the credit balance of Rs. 9,971-15-5 brought forward from the last year's account shows a credit balance of Rs. 23,422-11-6 which your directors propose to apportion as follows :—To pay a dividend at the rate of Rs. 18 per share Rs. 10,800; to carry to depreciation fund account, Rs1,000; to bonus to the company's employees Rs 150; to carry forward to next year's account 11,472-11-6; total Rs. 23,422-11-6. You directors beg leave to draw your attention to the above para and hope that the dividend they now propose to pay will meet with your satisfaction. Mr Abhjee Oomersey retires from the board by rotation but is eligible for re-election. You are requested to appoint an auditor for the current year and to fix his remuneration. The company's property including buildings and machinery is insured for Rs 1,57,000.

The report was adopted and resolutions were passed giving effect to the recommendations made by the directors in their report. Mr. Jamnadass Goculdass was elected a director in place of the late Mr. Raghavji Jaikrishna. The proceedings ended after a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE ALBERT PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

The twenty-third ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the company No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort, when Mr. Dayabhoy Tapidas presided.

Following is the directors' report :—Your directors beg to submit their annual report and audited balance sheet and profit and loss account of the company's operations for the year ending 30th June 1902. Your directors are glad that the result of the company's working during the above period has been fairly satisfactory notwithstanding the failure of cotton crop in Kathiawar District where two of the company's factories are situated. They hope that our Bhavnagar and Mahuva factories will give better result in the coming season on account of the prospects of a good cotton crop. Pool arrangement at all the places where our company's factories are situated was made except at Bhavnagar. From the balance sheet and profit and loss account it will be observed that the profit together with the balance of last year of Rs. 363-9-3 has been Rs. 11,288-8-11 which your directors propose to dispose of as under :—To carry to the depreciation fund account Rs. 3,000; in payment of a dividend at the rate of Rs. 35 per share Rs. 7,700; to carry forward to the next year's account Rs. 589-8-11; total Rs. 11,288-8-11. Two of your directors Mr. Dayabhoy Tapidas and Dr. Burjorjee H. Dantra retire by rotation but are eligible for reelection. You have to appoint an auditor and to fix his remuneration. The company's properties at Karachi, Bhavnagar, Mahuva and Karanja have been insured for Rs. 2,10,000, the engines and boilers have not been insured.

The report was adopted and resolutions passed giving effect to the recommendations made by the directors in their reports, Mr. B. F. Wadia was appointed auditor for the ensuing year. After a vote of thanks to the chairman the meeting was dissolved.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 16.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice TYABJEE.
For Consent Decree.

201,02—R P Mehta—Bai Dondibai widow vs Bai Manchabai widow and others—Little and Co and D D Romer

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

860-00—Smitham Band N—Vithaldas Dhurandas and others vs The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.—Crawford B and Co. Part heard.

631-01—Captain and V—Bai Kaber and another vs Amerchand Madhowjee and others—Madhubhai D and J and Little and Co Partly decided.

713-00—Framjee and D—Jinabai vs Currimbhai Ebrahim and others—Thackurdas and Co.

421-01—Wadia and G—Rustomjee Ardesir Spencer vs Fazul Peeru Mahomed and others—M J and M.

216-00—Sorabjee and J—Atmaram Vithaldas Mehta vs Kaliandas Vithaldas and others—Edgelow G and W. (For trial on merits).

328-98—Thakurdas and Co—Jaikisondas Gangedas vs Runchordas Vithaldas—Edgelow G and W—For postponement.

256-02—Framjee and D—Fatmabai widow and others vs Abdool Sakur—Bhaishanker K and G.

181-02—Thakurdas and Co—Ladakhbhoy Hassam vs Suleman Goolam Hoosein—Ardeshir H D and Co.

263-02—Matubhai J and M—Motilal Dayabhai and another vs Ratanji Sorabji Nusserwanjee Talati and another—Unwalla and P.

398 01—Wadia and G—N C Macleod vs Morarjee Anundjee and others—Little and Co.

46-01—Edgelow G and W—Runchordas Vundravandas and others vs Dharamdas Jumnadas—Tyabjee D and Co.—For postponement.

708-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Jejeebhoy vs Sir Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir, Knight—Nanu and H.

707,01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Merwanji Dhunjibhoy Merwanji Jeejibhoy vs Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Baronet—Cregie L and O.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.
Summary Suit to be heard in Chambers.

337-02—In person—Vunna Dhulla and others vs Kaikhosroo Muncherjee Heeramaneck.

For Dismissal

737-01—Crawford B and Co—Sir Edward Ezra Albial David Sassoon add others vs Luckmidas Naronjee—Wadia and G.

For Consent decree.

657-00—Daphtary and F—Hirachund Vasonjee and another vs Vurjiwandas Madhowjee and another—Bicknell M and M.

881-01—Khunderao and S—Mariambai widow vs Ghachee Oomer Essub—Payne G S and M.

230-02—Bhaishunker K and G—Awabai widow vs Dadabhoy Dinshaw Ghaqdy—Wadia and G.

Testamentary Suit.

35-01—M J and M—Jewraj Devraj vs Madhowdas Gooul das Paste—Little and Co—Part heard.

Long Causes.

306-02—Crawford L and O—Mahomedali bin Mahomed vs Bibibai widow and others—Jehangir and S.

328-99—Framjee and D—Suleman Hajee Esmail Chotani vs Bai Mariambai widow and others—Captain and V and P G and S R and B and M and M.

39-01—Little and Co—Jugmohundas Vurjewandas vs Joothabhoy Raghowjee—Edgelow G and W.

Long Causes.

750,01—Crawford B and Co—Hurgowandas Jugjeewandas vs Anpurnabai widow and others—R P Mehta.

98,02—Khunderao and S—Jaiths Nursey and others vs Kastoor Trikam and others—K B Mehta and M and V.

683-01—Matubhai J and M—Kursondas Parshotamdas and another vs Sundernath Dinnanath Khote and another—Matubhai J and M.

Testamentary Suits.

17,01—Bhaishanker and K—Durgapurshad Purbhoodas vs Halabhoy Gowrishanker—Captain and V.

5,02—Kunderao and S—Jadawjee Purmanand vs Goswami Shri Purshotamlaljee Maharaj—Tyabjee D and Co.

7,02—Madhowjee and V—Moorlidhar Goolabdas vs Mangaldas Bhawandas—Edgelow G and W.

576,01—Wadia and G—Chubildas Lalloobhoy vs Dayal Mowjee and another—Kanga and P and Thakurdas D and Co.

Long Causes.

670,01—Smetham B and N—Dewraj Takersey and others vs Mugniram Dhunjee—Payne G S and M.

409,02—Pestonjee R and K—Ardeshir Cursetjee Irani vs Virjee Jiva B Raghavaya.

60,00—Thakurdas and Co—Dewkavahu vs Heeravahu widow and others—Little and Co—Thakurdas and Co.

415,02—M B Chothia—Kaishroo Hormusjee Billimoria vs Hajee Ismail Passum—Captain and V.

NOTES FROM GOA.

OUR correspondent writing from Marmagoa on the 13th instant states :—

The working of the W. I. Portuguese Railway by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company is progressing satisfactorily, and anyone visiting this place now will find sufficient evidence of the advantages to be derived in the near future by the Portuguese Government and the commercial public. Messrs. Playfair and Walke are indefatigable in their efforts to extend their own business as well as to advance the interests of the Railway Company, and Major Abelio de Sa, the Fiscal Director, is also doing his level best to improve the prospects of the Railway Company as well as of our excellent harbour. There is more enquiry for land now than there has been for some time past. After all General Galhardo, our much esteemed Governor-General, has materially contributed to the carrying out of the amalgamation or leasing arrangements between the two companies, whose interests are now identical, and it is to be hoped the gallant General will remain with us at least another year to witness the results of his incessant labours which have been carried out in a very quiet and unostentatious way. His name will be ever remembered with gratitude by the Goans, and with glory in Portugal.

At Pangim the improvements have also been considerable within the last 18 months, while Sattary, (the Novas Conquestas) which had the reputation of being one of our most turbulent districts, is now as quiet and peaceful as possible, since the deportation to Africa by General Galhardo of the ringleaders of revolts and other turbulent chiefs. All that is now needed for the development of these newly conquered districts is to encourage people to come and settle down, and to carry on agricultural operations on a proper scale. What a pity it is that nearly all those foreigners and large capitalists like Messrs. Ritchie Stewart and Co., Messrs. Nicol and Co., and others, who had leased from Government extensive track of land at Sattary for the cultivation of coffee pepper, vanilla, and other products, unknown in Goa, should have left in total disgust owing to continued disturbances on the part of the Ranes and their followers, and consequent insufficient security to life and property. The late Hon. Rustomji Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, of your city, spent several thousands of rupees, and built two nice cottages in Codal, whose agricultural estates were afterwards purchased by Senhor Michael de Quadros of Bombay, who also spent large sums in improving those estates, and introduced the cultivation of vanilla, pepper, divi-divi, and arnatto (a dye-like cochineal), but had finally to abandon them for want of public roads, and because of continued panics, consequent on the raids of the budmashes and the vindictive native chiefs, who claimed from Government the privileges they enjoyed prior to the district passing into the hands of the Portuguese authorities. It is to be hoped that through the influence of our popular Consul General in British India some of those bold planters and foreign capitalists may be induced to resume their operations, now that the country, thanks to our present Governor-General, has returned to its normal state, and nothing is heard of disturbances on the part of the dissatisfied native chiefs who are working out their sentences of transportation in the wild deserts of Africa, to which they were deported last year. I remember lately reading in an official report by Senhor Thomas Ribeiro who was once Chief Secretary to Government and afterwards a member of Parliament, that the plantation of Senhor Quadros was a practical school of agriculture and that if Sir Michael Quadros would continue his efforts to introduce new and unknown cultures, as "noblesse oblige," the grand scheme of the late Count de Torris Novas, who was our Governor-General in 1833 will be yet realized, and the country will have reason to bless the name of that distinguished nobleman who was one of its best benefactors and Governors—(Vide "Government Gazette" of 1839).

Within the last few days the long wished for rains have paid us some visits and promise to repeat them during the whole of this month, which has gladdened the hearts of our landed proprietors and agriculturists in general.

Senhor Raphael Perreira, with his amiable lady, is shortly going to Lisbon to reside there, where he enjoys the reputation of being an excellent physician and surgeon, of which he gave as ample proofs during the few years he was the chief of our Medical College and General Hospital.

Last week we had a visit from Senhor Jose Soares of Pangim, who is well known in London and Bombay and was for many years chief of a large mercantile house in Liverpool. He is presently the guest of Major Moraes Patha, the Sub-Fiscal Director of the Portuguese Railway, and many have been consulting this old gentleman on mercantile business and future prospects of our harbour and trade generally.

There is some talk of establishing English schools for our girls at Pangim, Margao, and here; the idea is a laudable one, especially as young ladies now-a-days travel and go to British India and Africa with their husband, which was not the case some years ago.

THE WILL FORGERY CASE.

A FURTHER ADJOURNMENT.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sander-Slaters, Chief Presidency Magistrate Jetha Visram, Ratansi Virji, Jeram Hansraj, Canji Ramji, and Gangji Jetha were charged, the first with having forged the will of one Gopal Visram and attempting to pass it as a genuine document, and the rest with abatement of forgery and perjury.

Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, while Mr. Unwala, solicitor, with Mr. Velinker, pleader, defended the first accused, Mr. H P Dastoor, pleader, the second and the fifth accused, and Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader, the third accused. The fourth accused was undefended.

Doongersi Nalasi was examined by Mr. Nicholson. He said he was a weighman in the employ of Messrs Ralli Brothers. He had a son named Shewji, who was in the employ of the first accused about two years ago. At that time Shewji was about 16 years old. One day Shewji told him that his master asked him to write a document from a copy or draft which was purporting to be in another man's name, and therefore Shewji's suspicions were aroused. Upon this the witness advised Shewji to leave the service of the first accused.

Further inquiry was adjourned.

THE RUBBER-FILLED GOLF BALL.

THE opinions which have been expressed in regard to rubber-filled balls are more remarkable for their variance as to the precise effect the balls have upon the play of individuals than for anything else (writes Mr. J. Anderson in "Golf Illustrated"); but, all the same, there seems to be a general consensus of opinion that the balls, to use Mr. Laidlay's expression, "made the game easier." Some say they can drive further, but they cannot approach or put so well with the American ball. Others say exactly the converse, and others, again, that it is a duffer's ball, levelling up good and bad players. Mr. Laidlay's explanation that it makes the game easier seems to be the true one. Among first-class players, and with greens laid out as at present, a few yards's additional length of drive would be more than counterbalanced by uncertainty in the short game, for it is by the latter that matches or scores are invariably decided. A long driver will save practically nothing by driving, say, twenty yards further, and if he is not so sure on the green, he may easily drop a few strokes. Will a long driver discard the gutty for the rubber-filled ball if that is the state of matters? Again, from a short driver's point of view, if he cannot get sufficient additional distance to make him equal to the long driver, he gains nothing; that is to say, if he requires three strokes were a long driver requires only two, unless he can make up the extra distance with the new ball, he gains nothing, and he, in like manner, may lose on the green.

Of course, there may be, and no doubt are, cases where the few yards extra make all the difference, but here, again, comes in the uncertainty on the green. Theoretically, therefore, it is only the last-mentioned class who would adopt the ball, looking to make a certain gain in the long run, and trusting not to lose in the short game. Practically applied, however, this reasoning does not stand good for the new ball is popular with all classes of players, and, notwithstanding its price, is eagerly sought for. Obviously, there must be something more in its popularity than the additional driving power. Now, if one turns to Mr. Laidlay's explanation, it meets the case. It will not be denied that the golfer who is playing at high pressure has not, in the long run, a chance with him who is keeping himself a bit in hand. The man who is always hitting his hardest and driving his furthest, doing his utmost to lay his approaches near the hole, and striving to hole long putts, may be brilliant for a few holes, but, in the long run, he must crack—the pace is too hot. It is the man who is playing easily, driving steadily, approaching regularly, and laying his long putts dead, who wins. He is not exhausting himself, and when occasion requires he has reserve upon which he can draw when necessity arises. There does not appear to be any fear that the players will be levelled up, or the golf course will require to be altered, at least there is no indication of that as yet. A long driver will still outdrive a short driver, Haskell or no Haskell, and a good putter will putt better than a bad putter. There has as yet been no case of a second or third-rate golfer ousting a first-class player with the aid of the new ball, nor does there seem to be any danger of such a thing happening.

THE STORY OF A NEWSPAPER GIRL.

AN AMERICAN IN LONDON.

PROBABLY none but an American lady would find it possible to leave her native land, take up residence in a foreign capital, and without money, introductions, or friends "at court" enter upon the precarious career of a journalist. Probably none but an American lady would think of such a thing. "It's 'nerve' as does it." But a ready and good descriptive pen, vivaciousness, and a streak of luck are also requisite. Of Miss Elizabeth Banks it is unnecessary for us to say that that lady possesses all these qualifications. Miss Banks came to England some years ago, and with the originality of her subjects made an immediate and palpable "hit" in journalism. She has just published the story of her struggles and triumphs under the heading "The Autobiograph of a Newspaper Girl" (Methuen), and an extremely interesting story they make. One of her first positions in life was as secretary to the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister in Peru. Her first few weeks as a "diplomat" were very disappointing, because nothing seemed to happen.

A TERRIBLE REVOLUTION.

"But just when I thought I would actually die from pure ennui something happened. One morning, between five and six. I was awakened from my sound sleep by so violent a rocking of my bed that I was tumbled out upon the floor, from which I hastily tried to rise, rubbing my eyes in wonder and terror. From the streets there came sounds of terrible groanings and rumbling and hoarse cries and shouts as of thousands of people.

"'It's one of those South American revolutions which they are always having down here,' I thought as I dressed myself in short order, though I tumbled down and reeled round and round in my efforts to do so. I was really glad of the revolution, because I thought it was going to break up the almost unbearable monotony of my diplomatic career.

"Through the door of my bedroom I rushed out into the hall, then across the courtyard, or patio, as it was called, to the Legation offices in the same building, while up from the streets there rose the cries and shouts of the multitude.

"'Save us! Save us!' came the shrieks in Spanish. I doubted not that these cries came from the hapless victims who were being mowed down by the soldiery and the mob. I felt very sorry for them, but, being a diplomat, and apparently the only member of the American Legation that was awake, I felt I must do my duty. For myself I had no fear. I knew that no one would dare to harm those who lived under the protecting wings of the American Eagle. I fairly threw the tin cover off my typewriter on to the floor, and, sitting down, began to pound out a despatch to the Washington Department of State, my idea being to finish it up and then give it to the Minister to send by cable.

"'To the Honourable James G. Blaine, Secretary of State, Washington, U.S.A. From the American Minister in Lima, Peru.'

"'A revolution broke out at five this morning and nobody knows what it is about. The streets run with blood, the populace cry "Save us! Save us!" while the soldiers run them through with bayonets. It is likely the President of Peru will be beheaded and his head stuck up on the top of a pole in front of the Cathedral, as it is customary to treat Presidents during revolutions. All the staff and family of this Legation are safe. Will wire you again later.'"

Happily before this piece of blood-curdling information could be despatched Miss Banks was discovered by the Minister, who explained that there had been a slight earthquake that morning, but the people were now quiet. Miss Banks later on obtained a position on a southern paper on which she attended to the ladies' department. Her business seemed to make "scoops" of various kinds—news of events which the women on the other papers would be unable to get. One Saturday she got wind of a great social event which was to be expected in the near future. She hunted about for details which were refused. All that she could discover was that information had been given to a young lady on the "Daily——." This was a terrible blow. Instead of being the "scooper" our author was the "scooped." She explained her position to the "fellows" in the office with tears in her eyes, and went home sorrowful. Being the only lady employed on the paper the "fellows" were always kind and attentive. They told her not to worry about the scoop; they would make it right

A "BURGLARIOUS" WAY OF OBTAINING NEWS.

"The next morning, in looking over the paper and glancing at my own page, I was struck with a certain strangeness about its appearance, though I had as usual seen a final proof of it before leaving the office. I discovered that a special article I had written to 'fill up space' had been taken out and another article was in its place, and I wondered who had presumed to meddle with my own special, particular page—the page of which I alone was the editor. I looked again at the article which I had not written—the one which was inserted in the place of one I had written—and I discovered it to be an extended and glowing account of the great society event, the information of which I had striven so hard to obtain! I wept for joy. I was not scooped after all, but how in the world had that article got there?

"I did not do Sunday work, but I could not resist the temptation to go to the office that night to inquire about the wonderful thing that had happened. At the office door stood the very coterie of reporters who had cautioned me 'not to worry' when I got into the cab the night before. They were apparently enjoying a tremendous joke, for they were laughing uproariously.

"Who did it? Who got the information? Who put it on my page?' I exclaimed breathlessly.

"'We fellows did it!' they replied in unison. There were five of us had a hand in it, for it was terribly late, and we had to get it into press in short order, so may be it sounded like patchwork, but it was all there just the same, and you didn't get scooped.'

"'But how did you get the information? Did the man that refused to tell me tell you?' I asked.

"'Oh, no! oh, no! We didn't have time to fool around much. We just went and took it.'

"'Took it!' I repeated, bewildered.

"'Yes. Didn't you say they had it over at the other newspaper office? Well, we took it.'

"'You mean you took Miss Jackson's manuscript—stole it from her and printed what she wrote on my page, and she hasn't got it in her own paper at all?'

"No; Miss Jackson got it in her paper, and what's on your page isn't written like hers a bit, but the facts are all there"

"That was all the information I was ever able to obtain from the chivalrous young Southern men who had come to my assistance and kept me from getting 'scooped.' I was never let into the secret, but I have always been of the opinion that they had in some way made a raid on the composing room of the rival paper, got their information by word of mouth from one of the printers, who suspected nothing, and thus saved me from what I would have felt was disgrace. As I have said, I am not sure just how 'we fellows did it,' but if, as I suspect, they used some method which might have been the least little bit underhand, I hope the recording angel has neglected to note down in his book that part of the proceeding."

Miss Banks then goes on to tell the story of her exploits in England, her extraordinary manner of obtaining copy, and her remarkable success. This is by far the most interesting part of the book, and we regret that it is impossible to quote from it here

DEDICATION.

This is the dedication to Miss Bank's extraordinary and brightly written autobiography:—

"To that model Editor, who combines English courteousness with American enterprise, who accepts my articles without reading them, pays for them before printing, and so helps me to keep the pot a boiling, yet who, being modest and retiring in his disposition, would not wish me to name him, these reminiscences are dedicated by his constant contributor."

Is not that delicate? Whether the jam Miss Banks so kindly spreads is meant for editors in general or for one in particular, we know not. But it is pleasant to imagine each editor who has been kind to Miss Banks blushing self-[illegible]ously as he reads the dedication.

MR. WILLIAM REDMOND, M.P., for whom a warrant was issued in the Dublin King's Bench in default of giving bail, was in prison under the Crimes Act exactly fourteen years ago. In September, 1888, he was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, without hard labour, for cheering the peasants who made a desperate resistance against an eviction party in a house known afterwards as "Somer's Fort," on the Coolroe Estate, in Wexford County. When the magistrates sentenced Mr. Redmond his comment was: "I would cheer every man who would defend his home against unjust eviction." Mr. Redmond's imprisonment in Wexford Gaol ended in a decidedly curious manner. His health suffered, and the prison doctor recommended an improved dietary. But Mr. Redmond declined to take anything except the prescribed bill-of-fare of the prison. Three weeks before the expiration of the sentence passed on him a telegraphic order reached Wexford for his immediate and unconditional release. It was communicated to Mr. Redmond, who replied that he did not desire to be released, as he would accept no favour at the hands of the Government. But the Governor had his order, and Mr. Redmond was forced to accept his freedom. He had lost 13 1-2lbs. in weight in his ten weeks in prison.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE

The Queen of the Belgians, who has just died was a daughter of the late Archduke Joseph of Austria, from whom she inherited a very large fortune. Her mother was the third wife of the Archduke Joseph and a daughter of the Duke Ludwig of Wurtemberg. The late Queen was a woman of great versatility of talents, a wonderfully clever conjurer, and as a horsewoman and judge of horse-flesh had few rivals in Europe. One of her favourite amusements was to organise equestrian entertainments, to which only very intimate friends or persons attached to the Court were ever admitted. She was passionately fond of music, and is said to have played the piano and the harp with "the touch of the master-hand."

The Queen was also an accomplished painter. At a great fancy fair given on one occasion in Brussels for the benefit of the poor, all the ladies of the Belgian Royal Family were represented by meritorious works of art. An album containing water-colour sketches by the Countess of Flanders and her daughter was bought by Sir Edmund Monson, then the British Minister to Belgium, who at the same time expressed deep regret that he had not been able to secure the specimens of the Queen's handiwork—a group of violets—which had fallen to the bid of M. Leo Lambert de Rothschild. Early next day the funds of the good cause for which the bazaar was given received a noteworthy and unexpected addition, her Majesty having contributed another very pretty picture, especially sent from the Palace to meet the wishes of the British Minister.

In this connexion may be mentioned one of the King of Belgium's hobbies, namely, that of horticulture. It has often been said that were King Leopold obliged to get his living he would get a first-class one as a landscape gardener. Morning, noon, and night, year in and year out, horticulture has an everpresent charm for him, and if he should hear of a new flower, shrub, or tree he will take a journey of any length in order to see it and to procure specimens. On one occasion he took a journey to Italy for this purpose. He has splendid gardens and conservatories, which used to be under the management of Mr. Knight, a Scotsman, now dead, who was a favourite of the King for many years.

Mr. Knight used to accompany the King on many of his walks, and a funny story is told of one of them. His Majesty, being hot and thirsty, stopped at a small farmhouse—where the people were Flemish—and asked for a glass of milk. While waiting for it to be brought he conversed with his companion in the English tongue. As he was in the act of drinking the milk the woman, not knowing the King or being unaware that he understood Flemish, remarked to her husband; "I wonder how much the long-nosed Englishman will pay?" The answer to this was quick. "Allow me," said the King in Flemish, putting down the glass and handing her a five-franc piece on which the head is portrayed, "to present you with a portrait of the long-nosed Englishman."

The historic Kingsgate Castle, perched so picturesquely on a cliff near the North Foreland, has lately passed into the possession of Lord Avebury, and is now in the hands of the builders. The old structure, familar to visitors to Margate and Broadstairs, is to be rebuilt with all modern conveniences, but the style of the former building is to be preserved, so that the exterior appearance of the future seaside home of the banker-scientist will still be that of a mediæval castle. The gardens and flower beds that surround the edifice are at the present times in splendid condition.

The end of the harvest serves to remind us of the decline of that great social event in the life of the agricultural labourer—the Harvest Home. Nowadays it is practically extinct. Yet it was one of the most picturesque of rustic customs, and had its roots very deep in the past, stretching back to pagan times and to the Cerealia and Saturnalia of Virgil and Horace. George Eliot has drawn an exquisite picture of a harvest time in her day in one of the concluding chapters of "Adam Bede," and Robert Bloomfield, the poor poet of Suffolk, has done the same for his native county. To-day all that remains of the custom is a labourers' dinner at a public-house.

A special correspondent of South Africa, who has just made the journey from Capetown to Bulawayo in the train de luxe which is now available for passengers travelling that way, writes: "The journey from Capetown to Bulawayo a distance of 1,357 miles, was accomplished in seventy-four hours, about the time it would have taken a trader bound for Matabeleland to cover fifty miles by ox-wagon. One could enjoy his morning bath on board, a luxury which will be appreciated by South African travellers who until quite recently found a difficulty in getting even a basin of water and a towel. A buffet is fitted up for light refreshment, and there is a dining-car, where the monotony of the journey may be very pleasantly broken; but perhaps the greatest boon to the traveller is the privilege of taking the air on the bridge and of obtaining a little needed exercise in the corridor. Everybody seems delighted with the vastly increased comfort to passengers now available, as well they might.

An interesting contribution to our knowledge on the pauper problem has just been made by the Glasgow Poor-Law authorities. Inquiries have been made in the case of all applicants for relief lately into the causes that have reduced them to destitution, and the results, dealing with 5,656 cases, have been tabulated. No fewer than 3,479 of these cases are ascribed to illness, old age, feeble-mindedness, and accident. Only 1,274 are ascribed to drink, 422 to improvidence, 262 to immorality, 150 to criminality, and 69 to indolence. It will thus be seen that the great majority are deserving cases of misfortune.

Lord Salisbury's stay at Lucerne gives an interest to the memories of that ancient town. Even in the Middle Ages scholars and philosophers were often to be met there, their purpose being to ascend Pilatus and test the truth of the legend that the soul of Pontius Pilate haunted a lake near the summit and stirred up storms upon the smallest provocation. So profound was the local belief in the legend that a law was passed forbidding any stranger to make the ascent without a permit, and, even so, requiring that a burgher of Lucerne of proved respectability should accompany him. For the breach of this regulation it is recorded that six clergymen were thrown into prison in 1307 and Duke Ulrich of Wurtemberg had to conform to it when he made the earliest recorded ascent in 1518. Another interesting fact connected with Lucerne is that it was in a museum of the town that Professor Scheuchzer saw the "dragon-stone" which seemed to him to justify the belief that there were dragons in the Alps.

There would at last seem to be every prospect that the long-promised statue of Balzac will be set up in the Aveune de Friedland, Paris, next November. If so, all who have been associated with the scheme for its erection will assuredly experience much relief, for seldom has the realisation of a widespread desire to honour a great men encountered more difficulties. When the Societe des Gens de Lettres first took the matter in hand, the task of preparing a suitable monument was entrusted to M. Marquet de Vasselot, an enthusiastic Balzacien, who produced, however, a most ridiculous sphinx, which was speedily condemned and rejected. Next a commission was given to Rodin, who also perpetrated a monstrosity, which likewise was rejected. The duty of supplying a fit statue was then entrusted to Falguiere, but he died in the midst of his work, which M. Dubois undertook to finish. It has been ready for a considerable time now, but a site and a pedestal were lacking until recently, when the former was supplied by the Paris Municipal Council, while the latter was entrusted to M. Noel, who is now completing it.

Perhaps the only crop that has not been in any way spoiled this year is the nut crop. Fruit, grain, and hops have each either failed to ripen in the cold season that has prevailed, or have been destroyed on reaching maturity by storm of wind, rain, and hail. The nut crop, on the contrary (we learn from "Country Life"), is exceptionally large and successful, especially about Maidston, where the Kentish cobs are yielding an enormous quantity per acre. Though still slightly green, the nuts are full and finely flavoured. Filberts are less common, but where crops are grown they have been for the most part successful. In the more northern parts of the county an enormous damson crop was ripening, when a gale of wind at the end of August completely bared the trees.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS! —Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers, everywhere.

WRITERS AND READERS.

Sir Horace Rumbold has written two volumes of Recollections, and Mr. Edward Arnold will publish them. They do not cover all Sir Horace's career as a diplomatist, and they only touch lightly on politics, but they promise to be very interesting.

Mr. William Watson has made a selection of his verse for a volume which will appear this autumn. The idea is, we believe, to place side by side the poems which Mr. Watson regards as his best. Mr John Lane, who announces the volume, promises another one consisting of new verse. It is by the Hon. Maurice Baring, and is entitled "The Black Prince and other Poems."

One of the ex-Speaker's sons, the Hon. George Peel, has written a book with the title "The Enemies of England." This is an inquiry, we are told, of it into the causes of the hatred now, and for many centuries, felt for England by the peoples of Europe. Mr. Peel holds that the real explanation of this enmity lies in one great fact. It is that during the past eight centuries each Power, as it has risen in turn towards the domination of Europe, has encountered the strenuous opposition of England. Mr. Arnold announces the book.

Mrs. Hubert Bland, who is most widely known as E. Nesbit, has a Christmas story ready to appear with Mr. Fisher Unwin. Five Children and It, the story is called, and it has a very charming dedication to John Bland, thus:—

My Lamb, you are so very small,
You have not learned to read at all;
Yet never a printed book withstands
The urgence of your dimpled hands.
So, though this book is for yourself,
Let mother keep it on the shelf
Till you can read. O days that pass,
That day will come too soon, alas!

Messrs. Hutchinson will publish a story, of which they are very hopeful, by a new novelist. This is Mr. Robert Laws Dixon, who, however, has already written engaging short tales and literary essays. The novel has an arresting title, "The Priest and the Princess," and the author describes it as a romance of to-day. It opens in the East-end of London, where the central figure, a High Church clergyman, is placed. Here he is brought into accidental relationship with a philanthropic princess—a member of a ruling house—whose marriage with a dissolute prince is a tragic failure. This association has romantic and dramatic developments.

Mr. Charles Brookfield's retirement from the stage has deprived the theatre-going public of a favourite actor. He is marking the event by giving us, through Mr. Arnold, a book of Random Reminiscences. In writing these he has sought to avoid the error into which some autobiographers fall—that of taking themselves too seriously. But with good stories he mixes fare of the graver and informing sort. His father was a friend of Carlyle, Dickens and Tennyson, and this has enabled him to hand down some interesting anecdotes of these great men.

De Wet does not read English easily, otherwise he would find a special interest in a book which Messrs. Blackwood are publishing at once. It is called On the Heels of De Wet, and it contains a series of papers which have been appearing in Blackwood's Magazine Here the writer signed himself The Intelligence Officer, and he is to remain similarly anonymous in the book. It does not concern itself with any of the grand and sweeping movements of the campaign, but follows the fortunes of a cavalry brigade brought into existence for the purpose of checking De Wet. Altogether it affords a lively understanding—with many sidelights—of the conduct of our military operations in South Africa.

While De Beers and the taxing of its riches are being discussed, there comes the announcement of a history of the famous mines. It has been written by Mr. Gardner F. Williams, who is the general manager of the De Beers Company. He is an American by birth, and well known there, as well as here and in South Africa, as an authority on mining. He entitles his book The Diamond Mines of South Africa, and describes its contents as some account of their rise and development. There are elements of romance in the story of South Africa's diamonds, and this book does not miss them. It is fully illustrated, and Messrs. Macmillan will publish it before long.

Mr. Nutt is issuing a translation, with revisions and additions, of a noteworthy German study of the Celtic Church in Great Britain and Ireland. The author is Dr. Zimmer, who is Professor of Celtic Philology in the University of Berlin. What he has written is a critical examination of the extant account of the introduction and early spread of Christianity in the British Isles. In particular he deals with the relations which existed from 300 to 800 A.D. between the Church of the insular Celts and that of the Continent. The most novel and controversial portion of the book refers to the St. Patrick legend. Dr. Zimmer argues that it is nothing better than an invention of the seventh century designed to facilitate the submission of the Irish Church to Rome.

Mr. W. D. Howells has written a boy's town story, as he describes the volume, and Messrs. Harper will publish it.—Mr. Richard Bagot recently finished a new novel having the title Donna Diana. It will be published by Mr. Edward Arnold.—Mrs. John Lane has written a novel. It will be issued from the Bodley Head under the title Kitwyk, and will have a series of illustrations.—Bret Harte's last stories, being another series of Condensed Novels, will be issued shortly by Messrs. Chatto. The book has a picture of the author from Mr. John Pette's drawing.—Near Relations, by Miss Adeline Sergeant; A Daughter of the Sea, by Miss Amy Le Feuvre; and Robin Brilliant, by Mrs. Dudney, are three stories announced by Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton.—Mr. David Nutt has acquired the right of issue of Fiona Macleod's romances, The Sin-Eater, The Washer of the Ford, and From the Hills of Dream.

The Dean of Bristol is writing another volume of reminiscences under the title Odds and Ends.—Mr Murray is publishing a book on Christian science—a criticism of it—by Miss M. Carta Sturge.—A three-and-sixpenny edition of Mr. Barrie's books, other than his novels, is announced. Margaret Ogilvie does not, however, seem to be included.—Shortly the Letters of Dorothea, Princess Lieven, written while she was in London, 1812-34, will be published by Messrs. Longman.—Senor Perez Triana, a prominent man of affairs in Colombia, has written an account of a canoe voyage down the Orinoco, and Mr. Heinemann will publish it.—Sons of Francis is a book by Miss Anne Macdonell which Mr. Dent announces. It is a study of the early days of the Franciscan Order, and so of mediæval Italy. Mr. Nimmo has nearly ready a volume by Mr. T. F. Thiselton-Dyer, entitled Royalty in all Ages. It gives an account of the amusements, eccentricities, accomplishments and superstitions of the kings and queens of Europe.—A work with the title Rome and Reforms is announced by Messrs Macmillan. It is in two volumes, and represents much study and research. The author is Mr. Kington Oliphant, who has written The New English and other books.—The first number of The World's Work, which Mr. Henry Norman, M.P., is founding and editing, will be published next month by Mr. Heinemann. The review describes itself in the sub-titled: An Illustrated Monthly Magazine of National Efficiency and Social Progress.

Sunday, September 21, was the anniversary of the death of one who was not only among the very greatest of British men of letters, but assuredly one of the most loveable characters that adorns the history of literature in all ages. Just seventy years ago, about half-past one p.m. on the 21st of September, to quote his son-in-law's beautifully simple description of the last scene at Abbotsford, Sir Walter breathed his last, in the presence of all his children. It was a beautiful day—so warm that every window was wide open, and so perfectly still that the sound of all others most delicious to his ear, the gentle ripple of the Tweed over its pebbles, was distinctly audible as we knelt around the bed, and his eldest son kissed and closed his eyes.

Never has a more splendid homage been paid by one great man of letters to another than in the eulogy uttered by John Ruskin on Sir Walter Scott. "What good Scott has in him to do," says Ruskin, "I find no words full enough to tell. His ideal of honour in men and women is inbred, indisputable; fresh as the air of his mountains; firm as their rocks. His conception of purity in woman is even higher than Dante's; his reverence for the filial relation as deep as Virgil's; his sympathy universal; there is no rank or condition of men of which he has not shown the loveliest aspect; his code of moral principle is entirely defined, yet taught with a reserved subtlety like Nature's own, so that none but the most earnest readers perceive the intention; and his opinions on all practical subjects are final; the consummate decisions of accurate and inevitable common sense, tempered by the most graceful kindness,"

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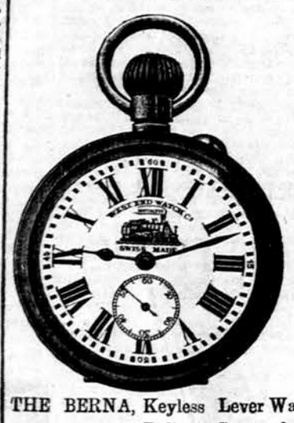

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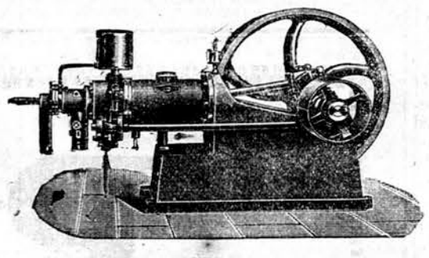

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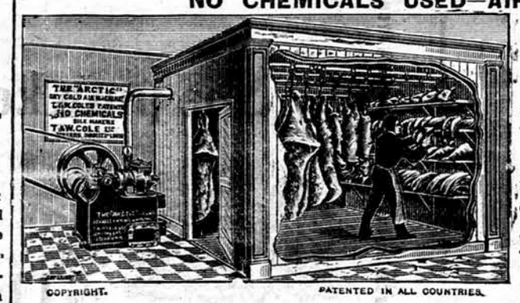

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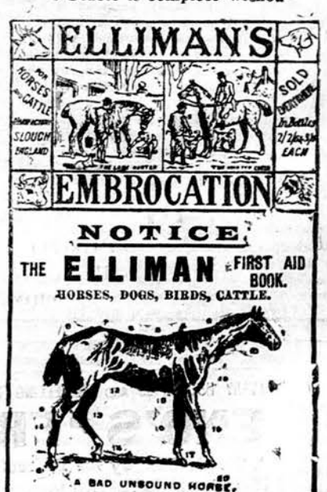

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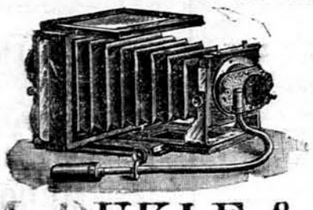

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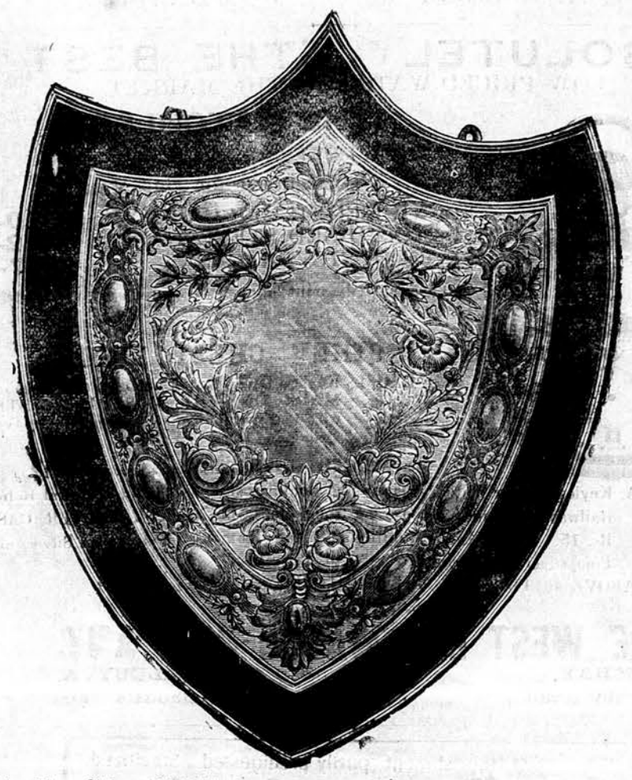

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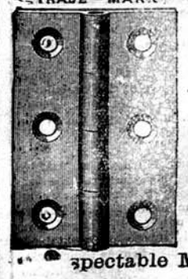

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